ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE YEAR BOOK 1909

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THE
ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE
YEAR BOOK
1909

An Encyclopedia of Facts and Figures Dealing with the Liquor Traffic and the Temperance Reform

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Compiled and Edited by

ERNEST HURST CHERRINGTON

Managing Editor of the American Anti-Saloon Press Bureau

Associate Editor of The American Issue

This book has been adopted by the National Headquarters Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and is the Official Anti-Saloon League Year Book.

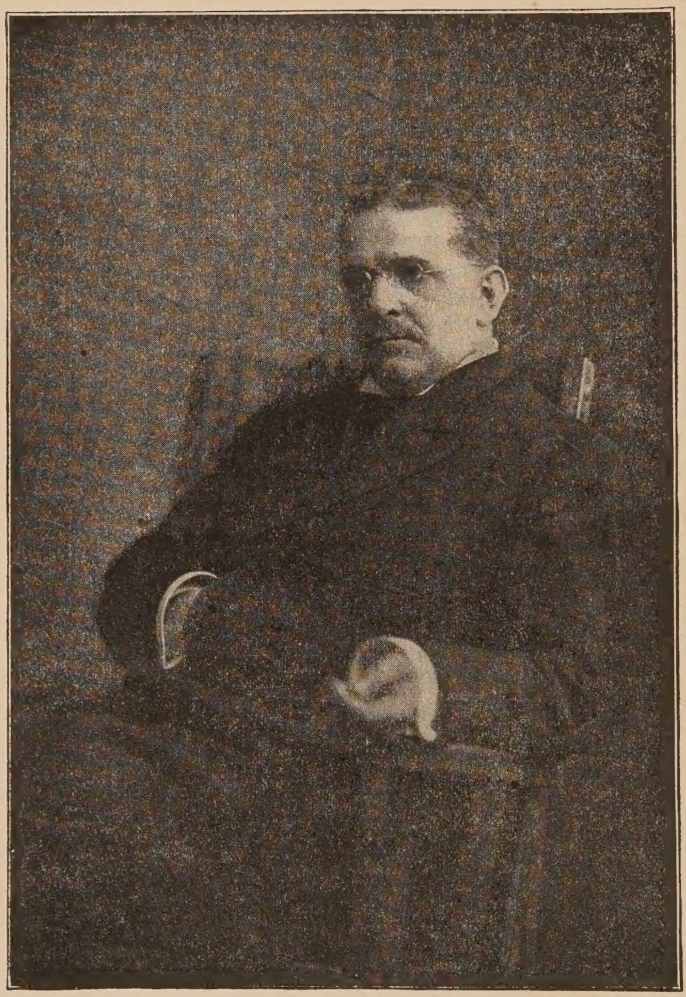
13,880

PRICE: Manila Bound, 35 Cents; Cloth Bound, 60 Cents

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

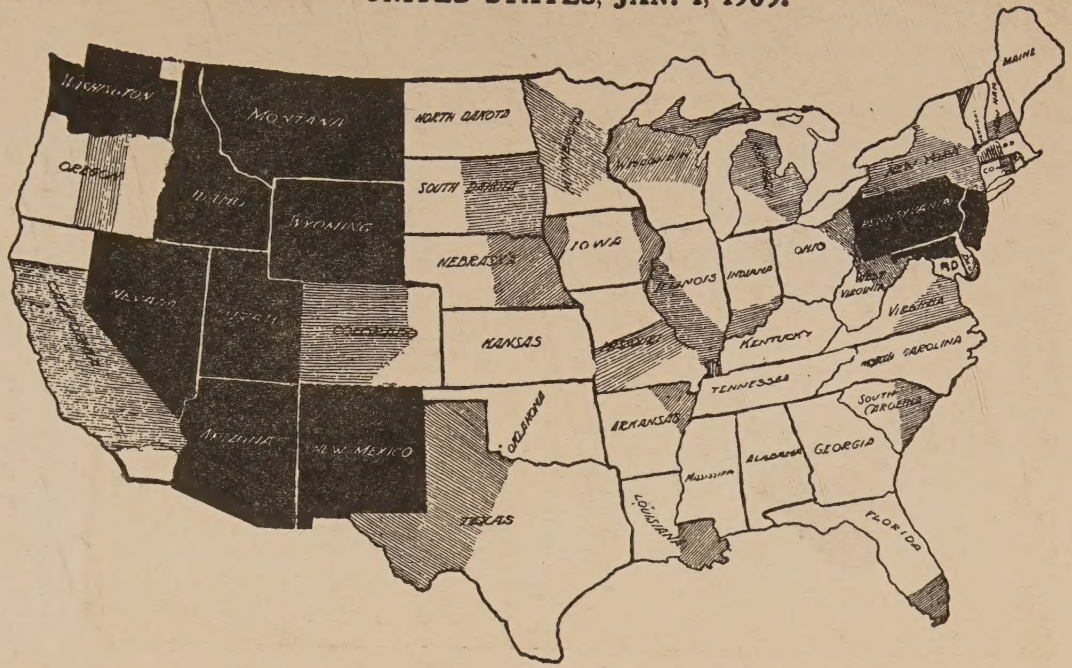
Publishers

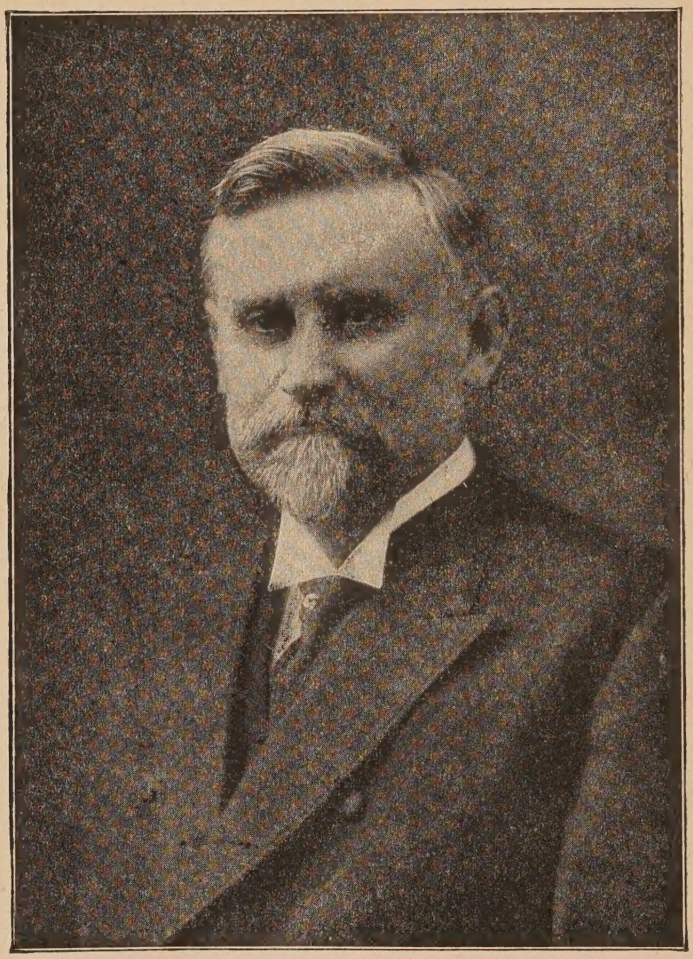
610 New Hayden Bldg., Columbus, O.
110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago, Ill.



BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON
President of the Anti-Saloon League of America

PROPORTIONATE "WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORIAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1909.





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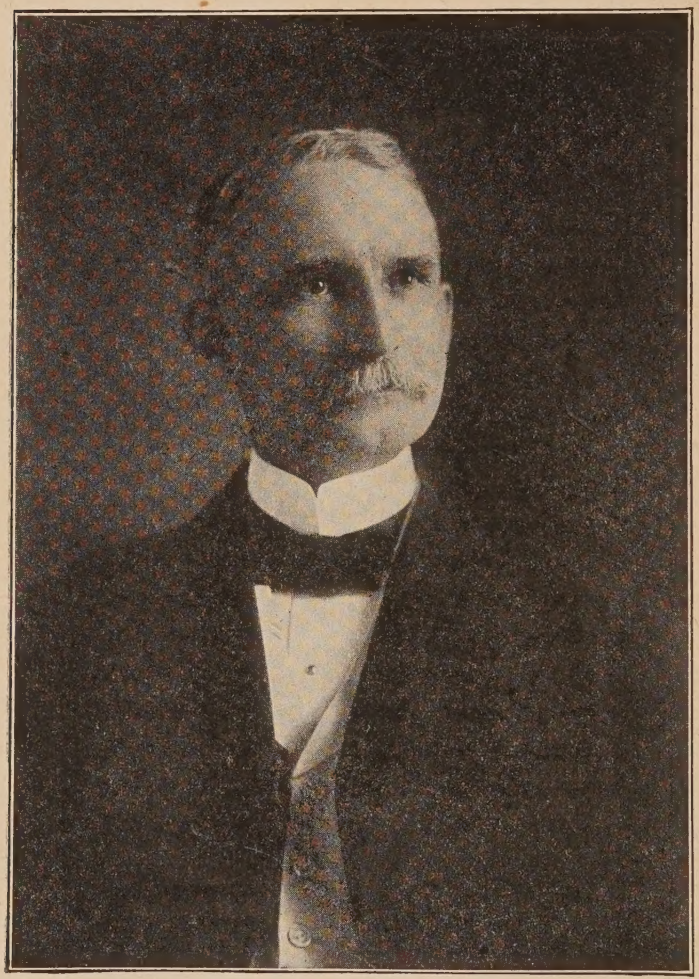
General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America

The League

The Anti-Saloon League is not, strictly speaking, an organization. It is what its name indicates—a League. It is a league of organizations. It is the federated church in action against the saloon. Its agents are of the church, and under all circumstances loyal to the church. It has no interest apart from the church. It goes just as fast and just as far as the public sentiment of the church will permit. It has not come to the Kingdom simply to build a little local sentiment, or to secure the passage of a few laws, nor yet to vote the saloons from a few hundred towns. These are mere incidents in its progress. It has come to solve the liquor problem.

P. A. BAKER,
General Superintendent.



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Founder of the Anti-Saloon League

PREFACE

Owing to the fact that the 1908 Year Book was not published until late in July of last year, and contained a large amount of 1908 data, much of the material of that book is used in this edition. There are, however, 110 pages of entirely new matter contained herein, and the other data, in so far as it has been possible, has been revised and brought down to date.

The facts and figures relating to the economic aspects of the liquor problem have, for the most part, been taken from the latest reports of the U. S. Census Bureau, the U. S. Internal Revenue Commissioner and other various official Federal and State reports.

In the maps which are used in this book, black denotes "wet" territory, shaded, partly "dry", and white "dry", unless otherwise designated.

Jan. 1, 1909. ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON, *Editor.*

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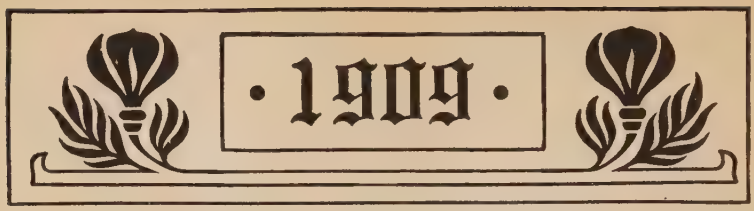

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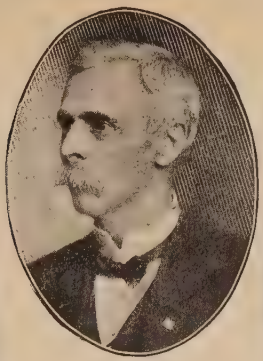

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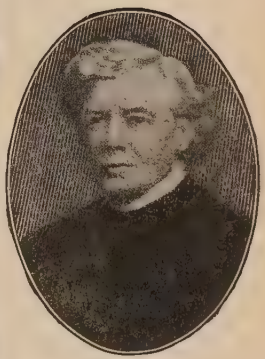

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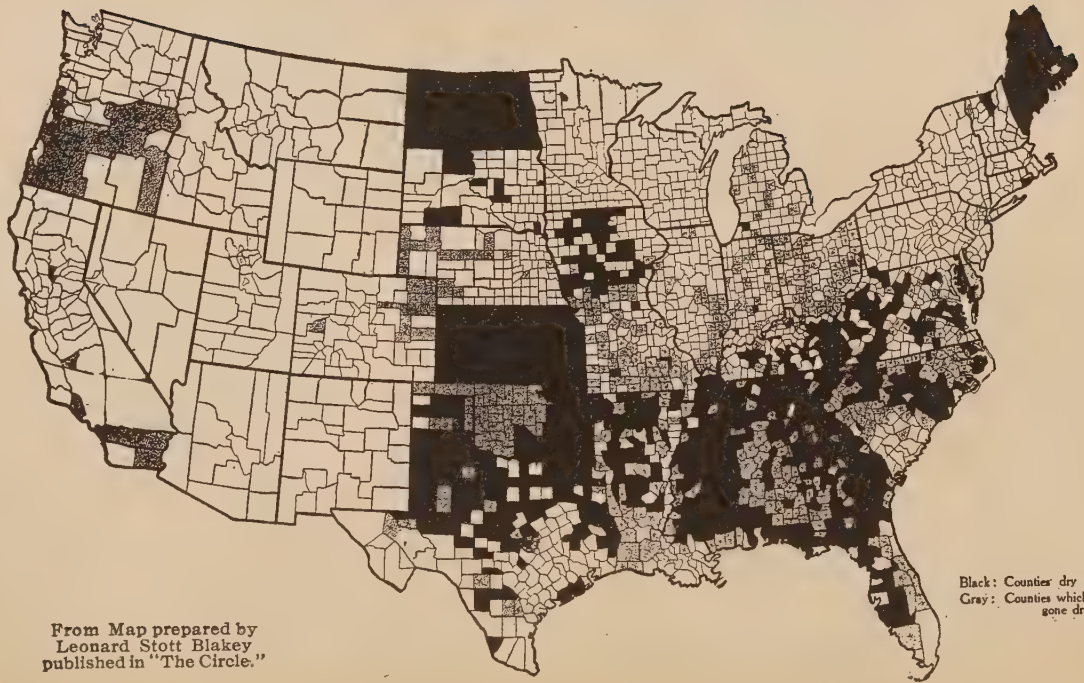
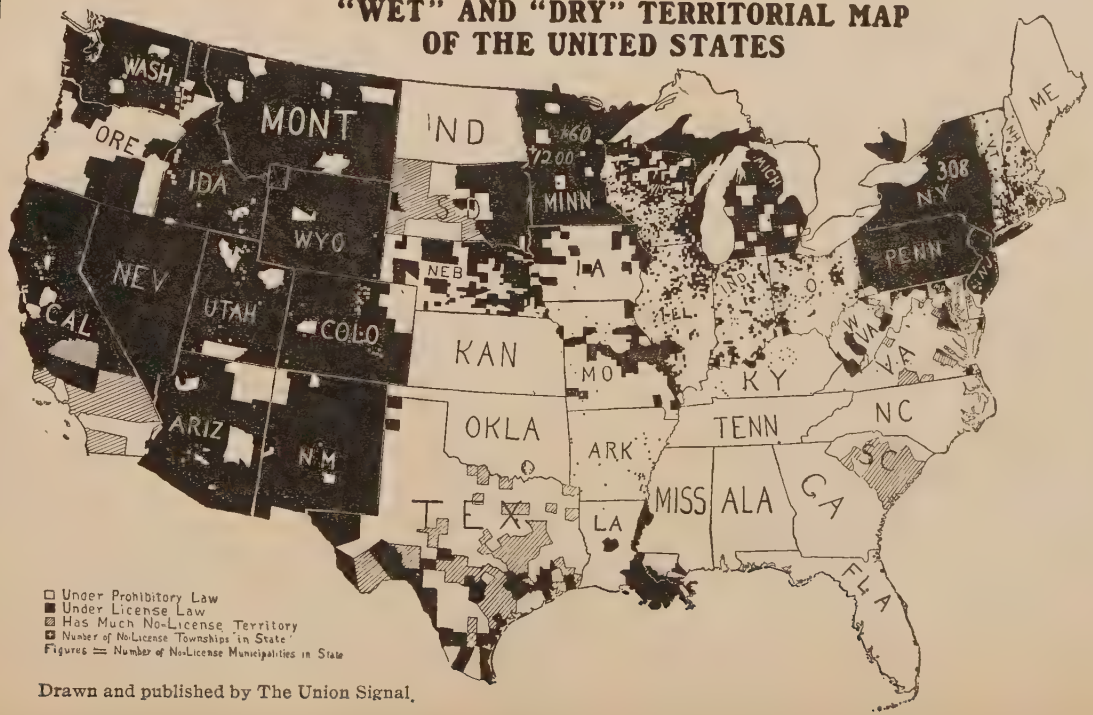
COUNTY OPTION PROGRESS SINCE 1904.



From Map prepared by Leonard Stott Blakey published in "The Circle."



Drawn and published by The Union Signal.

PROPORTIONATE "WET" AND "DRY" POPULATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES JAN. 1, 1909.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

Part I. GENERAL RESUME

During the year 1908 almost 11,000 saloons have been voted out of business in the various states of the Union. Approximately 350,000 square miles have been added to the no-license area and the population now living in dry territory has been increased by over 4,300,000. In almost every state of the Union, progress has been made either in the way of advanced temperance legislation or in the way of using laws already upon the statute books for the further restrictions and prohibition of the liquor traffic.

On January 1, 1909, prohibition went into effect in three new states, making a total of eight states in the Union which now have no saloons. In the coming sessions of the legislatures, nine other states of the Union will press the fight for state-wide prohibition and the prospects now favor the adoption of such a law in at least four of these states, while in all probability two others will go far enough to adopt prohibition with a referendum clause for the cities. In the seven purely license states, an aggressive fight will be waged by the Anti-Saloon League for some form of local option, while in many of the local option states, the effort will be for helpful amendments to the present local veto laws.

There are at the present time, fourteen states which have local option with the county as the unit, and in eight others the League will fight in the coming sessions of the legislatures for a county unit law.

The Reports of the Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington, found elsewhere in this volume, show something of the inroads on the liquor traffic by the Anti-Saloon movement throughout the country during the past year. The internal revenue on intoxicating liquors received by the United States Government in 1908 was less than the amount received the year before by almost $17,000,000, and the production of distilled spirits for the year shows a decrease of 41,000,000 gallons. Never before were the prospects for the temperance forces of the country so encouraging as at the present time.

LIQUOR SUPPRESSION AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Indian Appropriation Act passed by Congress during the fiscal year 1907, created a special service for the purpose of the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, and placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the sum of $25,000 to be employed in that work.

Chief Special Officer William E. Johnson was placed in charge of the work in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma and the efforts of the Federal government in this department were largely concentrated on that locality for the time being.

Despite the numerous difficulties in the way, on account of the special agitation for statehood and a congested condition of the cases on the dockets of the Federal courts, Mr. Johnson and his officers made a fine showing in their efforts to enforce the law.

Between July 1, 1907, and November 16, 1907, Mr. Johnson and his deputies made 1,201 different seizures of intoxicating liquors. The amounts of liquors thus seized were as follows:

35,657 pints distilled spirits, 130,009 pints beer, 1,829 pints wine, 1,062 bottles intoxicating bitters, 1,574 gallons cider.

After November 16, 1908 (the date when statehood went into effect) Mr. Johnson made 21 seizures in the Osage Nation (the only Indian County left in the new state) thus capturing 8 pints of wine, 33 pints of beer and 948 pints of whiskey.

The appropriation of $25,000 for 1907 carried with it a provision that $15,000 of the amount should be employed in Indian Territory and Oklahoma, but the total appropriations of $28,500 made by Congress for the fiscal year 1908, carried no restrictions as to the locality in which any part of the amount should be used.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, Mr. Johnson and his deputies made 551 arrests, bringing the grand total for the entire campaign in Oklahoma up to 1,142 arrests. The liquors destroyed amounted in value to $140,000, the gambling paraphernalia $25,000.

From June 30, 1908, to November 1st, 1908, the number of new cases brought was 317. Of these, 75 resulted in convictions, 14 were discharged in preliminary examination, 2 were discharged by Grand Juries, 2 were discharged by trial jury, 2 escaped, 1 was killed in an accident, and the remaining 221 were still pending on Nov. 1st.

Congress has appropriated $40,000 for this work for the fiscal year 1909, and Mr. Johnson, as Chief Special Officer has been placed in charge of the entire work throughout the United States.

ALABAMA.

The prohibitory law passed by the legislature of 1907 went into effect in Alabama January 1st, 1909. Under the provisions of the local option law, 50 counties had already abolished the saloon; 12 counties had dispensary saloons, and one had bar-rooms and 2 dispensary saloons, while only four had regular open saloons.

Public sentiment has rapidly developed throughout the state of Alabama during the past two years. When the 1907 legislature convened, the temperance forces made a victorious fight for county local option. The counties of the state began to go dry, one after another, until on the 28th of October, 1907, Jefferson County, including the great manufacturing city of Birmingham, voted dry by nearly 1,800 majority, which not only surprised the liquor interests, but demonstrated to the temperance element that the Anti-Saloon strength in the state was stronger than had been thought. Within a few weeks after this event, Governor Comer called together a special session of the legislature, which met early in November, 1907, and by an overwhelming vote in both houses, passed the law providing for statewide prohibition.

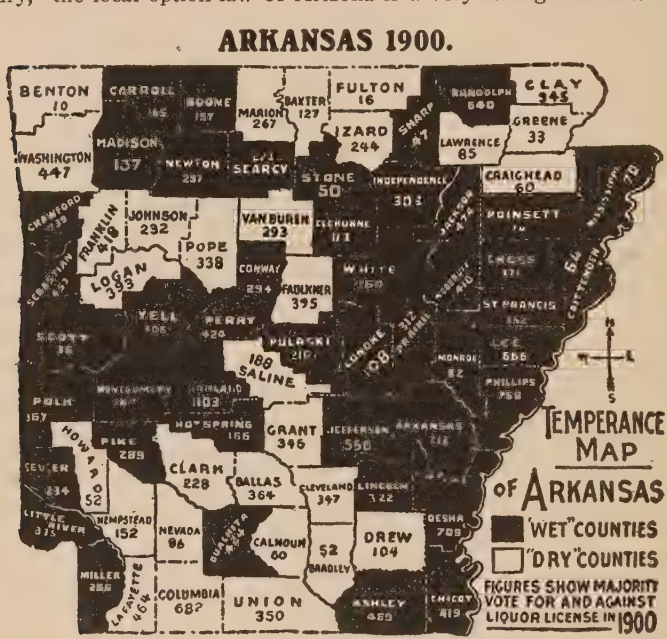
ARIZONA.

The state tax is $300. Arizona has a local option law, but it requires a two-thirds majority vote to shut out the saloons. On May 2, 1908, Maricopa County, in which the capital, Phoenix, is located, voted on the question and the result was 1,683 for the saloon and 1,886 against, having a majority of 203 against the saloon, but not a two-thirds majority. The present campaign in the state is directed towards securing a change in the present law, making a majority, instead of a two-thirds, necessary to eradicate the saloon under local option.

The Anti-Saloon Leagues of New Mexico and Arizona are both under the same management, the superintendent dividing his time between the two territories.

In proportion to the population of the state, the saloons of Arizona are very numerous, there being one saloon to every 175 of the population, according to the 1900 census.

With the exception of the large majority required for voting "dry," the local option law of Arizona is a very strong measure.



ARKANSAS.

Arkansas is almost dry, there being only 317 saloons left in the entire state. Of the 79 counties, 59 are completely dry. The figures on the no-license vote in the state during the last few years, indicate something of the rapid development of public sentiment. In 1894, the license majority in the state was 52,358. In 1906, the no-license majority was 15,618, and in 1908, the no-license majority was 22,934. Of the 53,850 square miles in Arkansas, 52,000 square miles is no-license territory and of the 1,750,000 people in the state, 1,612,000 live in "dry" communities. All the rural districts of Arkansas are free from the curse of the saloon under the law which provides that no liquor shall be sold anywhere in the state except in incorporated towns. The legislative fight of 1909 will be for state-wide prohibition,

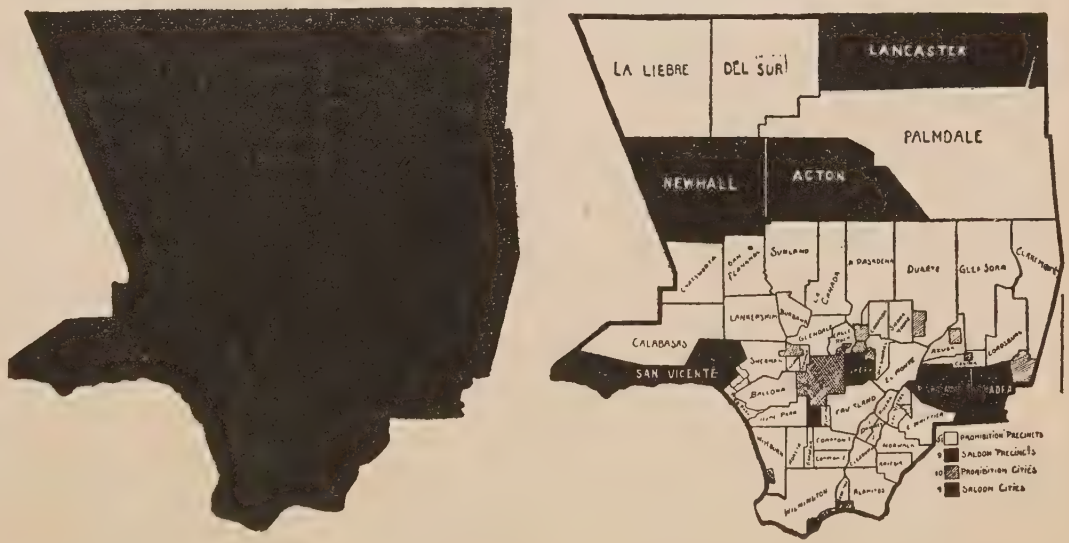
and with the splendid showing which has already been made under the operation of the local option law, the prospects for victory are encouraging.

ARKANSAS 1909.

CALIFORNIA.

The state of California has no general local option law, but each county and city of the state, under the constitutional provision has a Board or a local legislature which has the authority to enact legislation for the county or city. Under permission granted by these local legislatures, six counties and about 180 cities and towns have banished the saloons. There is now, however, a well defined tendency on the part of these local legislatures to refuse to allow the no-license question to come to a vote, and the California Anti-Saloon League is therefore working intensively for a general state local option law. The question will be submitted to the 1909 legislature.

THE RESULT OF NINE YEARS OF ANTI-SALOON WARFARE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



COLORADO.

The saloon interests of Colorado held full sway in that state up until 1907, when the local option bill providing for a vote on the liquor question in municipalities, wards and voting precincts, was passed by the legislature. In the Spring election of 1908, out of the 26 municipalities voting under the law, 20 voted dry, while the election of November 3, 1908, added 22 other municipalities to the dry column.

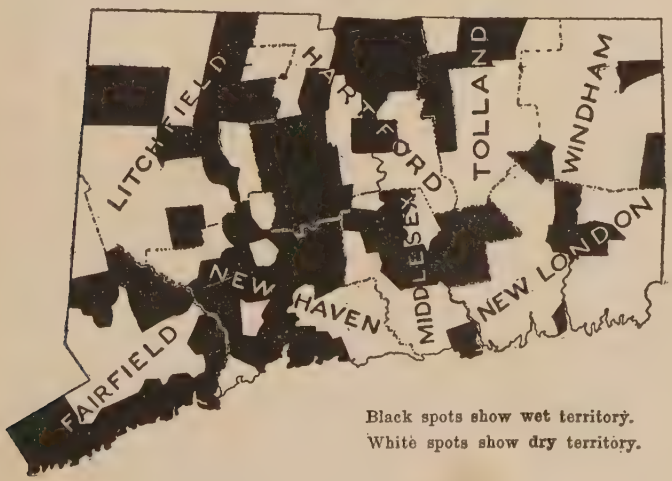
More than half the entire residence section of the city of Denver voted dry during 1908. Several entire counties are now entirely free from the saloon evil and the war is being pressed by the temperance people in all sections of the state.

The next legislature in Colorado will witness a persistent fight for county local option.

CONNECTICUT.

In the state of Connecticut, all licenses are granted by the County Commissioners who are themselves elected by the legislature. Under the provisions of the local option law, a vote may be taken each year on petition of 25 voters in the various towns of the state. Of

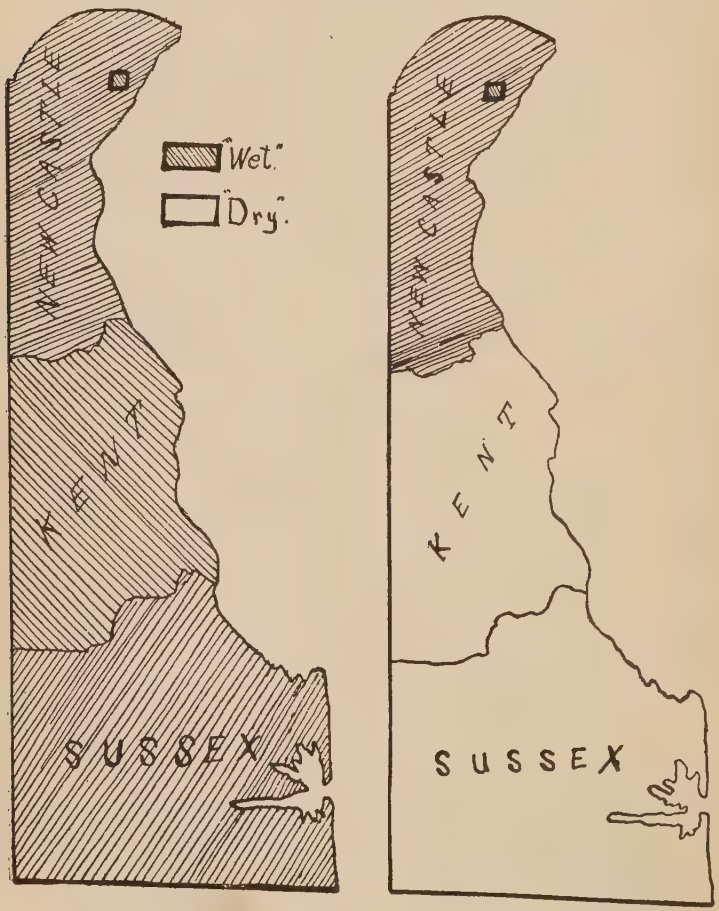
MAP OF CONNECTICUT SHOWING "WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORY.



Black spots show wet territory.
White spots show dry territory.

the 168 municipalities, 97 are now dry and 71 are wet. During the year 1908, about 200 saloons were abolished, leaving approximately 2,000 in the entire state. The total proceeds of licenses in Connecticut is approximately $924,000 or an average of $924 for each 1,000 of the population.

DELAWARE.



NOV. 1, 1907. **NOV. 1, 1908.**

DELAWARE.

Delaware has but one county which now permits the sale of liquor. Almost four-fifths of the entire area of the state is no-license territory, and the satisfaction on the part of the people with the prohibition regime in Kent and Sussex Counties is well nigh universal. These counties voted dry under the special local option act of the Legisilature, a little over a year ago, while Newcastle County, including the city of Wilmington, remained saloon territory. The fight of the temperance forces in the 1909 session of the legislature will be for a law providing for the resubmission of the liquor question in Newcastle County and the city of Wilmington. The present prospects are that this effort will be successful and in fact the possibility of a law providing for state-wide prohibition is not unlikely.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Anti-Saloon League in the District of Columbia has succeeded in decreasing the saloon licenses by more than 53 percent during the past eleven years. When the League was organized in the District, the number of licenses had been increasing with every year, and had the rate of increase continued, there would now have been between 1,400 and 1,500 saloons in and around Washington, D. C. There were, in fact, 1,100 when the League was organized. The number has been gradually reduced until there are now only 662. The next fight in Congress from the standpoint of the District of Columbia will be for a remonstrance petition law under which residence districts may protect themselves, and for amendment of existing laws which will increase the dry zones and make it harder to secure licenses both of which are regarded as preparation for and a step towards absolute prohibition.

FLORIDA.

Florida is bordering on prohibition. There are only about 330 saloons now left in the entire state. Of the 650,000 people there, over 525,000 are living in dry territory, and of the 58,680 square miles of the state's area, over 50,000 is no-license soil. There are only 15 cities in the entire state where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail. Of the 46 counties, 36 are dry. The law forbids saloons within four miles of a church or school building, except in incorporated towns. The main fight in the next legislative session will be for state-wide prohibition.

GEORGIA.

State prohibition in Georgia seems to have come to stay. Public sentiment in the state has been and continues to be overwhelmingly in favor of the prohibition regime, and there seems to be no indication whatsoever of a backward step being taken by the people of that state. When the prohibition bill came up before the legislature of 1907, there were already 125 of the 146 counties of the state where the saloons had been abolished under the provisions of the local option law, and the public sentiment of the state in favor of prohibition was well shown by the vote in both houses of the legislature. The bill was passed in the House by a vote of 139 to 39, and in the Senate by a vote of 34 to 7. The election of a mayor in the city of Atlanta at the last election, who stands for the fullest

possible enforcement of the prohibition law, is a splendid indication of the healthy condition of public opinion on the saloon question in large centers of population in the state.

The Anti-Saloon program in Georgia is to keep the law whole and to secure its strictest enforcement throughout the state.

IDAHO.

The Republican party, which was overwhelmingly victorious in the November election in Idaho, elected a governor and the members of both houses of the legislature on a platform, one plank of which declared for the passage of the local option law at the coming session of the legislature. Indications are that such a law will be speedily passed. Up until this time, Idaho has been a license state pure and simple, there being no form of local veto on the liquor question, the entire matter being placed in the hands of the city or town council, regardless of the will of the majority of the people. Up until 1907 there was no Sunday closing law in the state of Idaho. The legislature of that year passed a Sunday closing law, which during the past two years has for the most part been well enforced in the cities and towns of the state.

ILLINOIS.

The year 1908 witnessed a great change from the wet and dry standpoint of the map of the state of Illinois. On April 7th, when the people in the townships of 84 counties of the state voted for the first time directly on the liquor question, the results brought consternation to the liquor forces. Over 1,500 saloons were abolished by the voice of the people on that date, and there are now, of the 1,400 townships of the state, 1,053 without a single saloon. 37 entire counties are dry and 22 of the larger cities in the state have abolished the saloon. The largest city which voted dry in 1908 was Rockford,with a population of between 40,000 and 50,000 people. 53 saloons were closed in this city, and after the experience of a few months under the dry regime, business men of Rockford are practically a unit in favor of the present condition.

The program of the Anti-Saloon League in the state of Illinois includes residence district local option for the cities, county local option, and a search and seizure law, and a warm fight is expected in the 1909 session of the legislature.

WET AND DRY MAP OF ILLINOIS

One year ago the map of Illinois was almost entirely black. Under the operation of the local option law passed in 1907 already 1053 townships and 141 precints in counties that have no township organization have voted dry, thereby excluding over 1,500 saloons and making 36 entire counties "dry."

INDIANA.

There are over 700 fewer saloons in Indiana as a result of the remonstrance campaigns of 1908. Of the 36,350 square miles in the state, 26,172 compose the dry area. 1,640,000 people in the Hoosier State are now living in dry territory. Between September, 1907 and September, 1908, 16 cities, 20 counties, and 22 county seats have abolished the saloon. There are now in the license areas of the state, about 4,500 saloons, but the county local option law, passed at the special session of the legislature in September, 1908, under which the counties are just now beginning to vote, will in all probability make great inroads on the license territory of the state during the next six months. The first elections were held under this law, on December 29, when the two counties voting gave decisive "dry" majorities. On December 31, a third county election resulted in victory against the saloons. Brewery and liquor forces are concentrating all their efforts to secure a repeal of this county local option law at the coming session of the legislature, and while it is expected that the fight will be hot, the strong public sentiment against the saloon throughout the state, indicates that in all probability no backward step in the matter of temperance legislation will be taken. 839 of the 1,016 townships are now dry under the remonstrance law.

IOWA.

The fundamental law of Iowa is prohibition. The Mulct act, enacted as an amendment to the law, provides practically for the nullification of prohibition, since it allows communities to permit the saloon upon the petition of 65 percent of the voters.

461 saloons were abolished in Iowa during 1907 and 1908, and there are 1,458 now operating in the various towns and cities of the state. There are 1,295,000 people living in the state's dry territory, while 37,350 square miles is prohibition soil. Over 250 prosecutions for the violation of the liquor laws have occurred in Sioux City under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League, since the 1st of February, 1907. About 200 such prosecutions have taken place in Dubuque, 75 in Ottumwa, and more than 150 other cases have been prosecuted under the direction of the League in the smaller towns and cities of the state. The next step in Iowa is for state-wide prohibition. The League forces will press for a prohibitory amendment to the constitution at the next session of the legislature.

KANSAS.

Since the election of Governor Stubbs in November, 1908, on a platform declaring for the fullest enforcement of the prohibition law, the liquor interests seem to have completely collapsed in Kansas, in fact, the last great stronghold of the saloon has fallen, the "joints" having been driven from the city of Leavenworth, finally putting that city on the same basis of law enforcement as that upon which Kansas City and the other cities throughout the commonwealth have been operating during the past two years. There is at present only one place left where the "joints" hold forth, and that is in the small mining camp in Crawford County.

Prohibition was never so popular in the state of Kansas as it is today. Its effect on all phases of life in Kansas has been very wholesome, and the liquor fraternity has evidently come to realize that the prospects for re-submission are becoming more remote each year. In 35 counties of the state there are empty jails and 37 counties have no criminal cases of any character whatsoever on the docket. 44 counties are without a single pauper, and 25 have no poorhouses at all.

KENTUCKY.

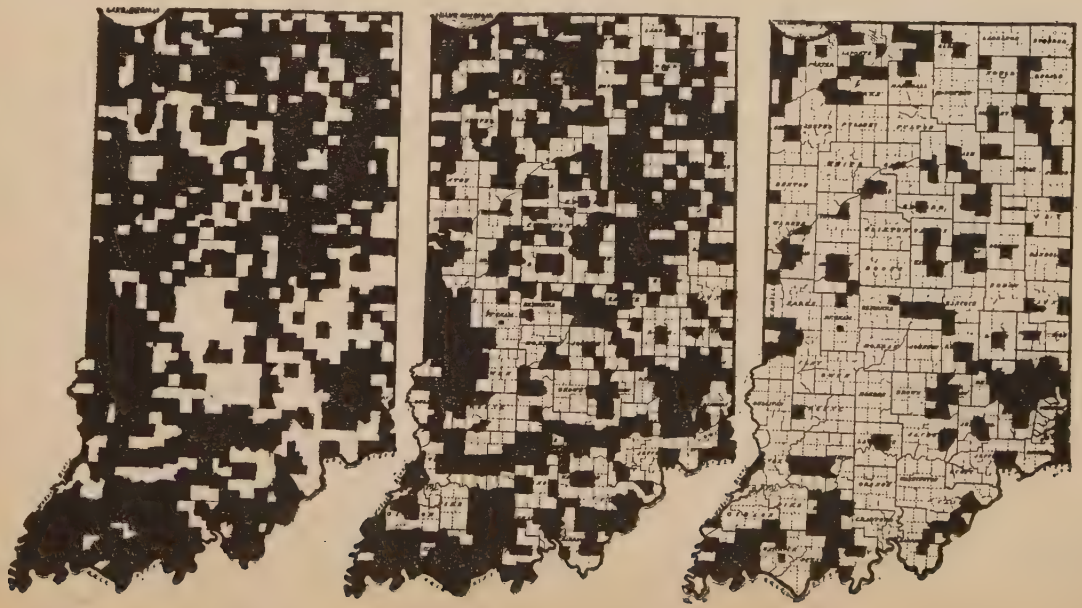
At the beginning of 1908 there were 94 of the 119 counties of Kentucky dry under the local option law enacted in 1906. During the year Louisville decreased the number of saloons, one entire county, five districts, one precinct and two other municipalities were added to the no-license column, abolishing thereby 180 saloons. 77 percent of the population of the old Blue Grass state is now living in dry territory, and there are only about 40 places in all sections of the state where intoxicating liquors can be sold at retail. Kentucky has a splendid law enforcement measure which prohibits even the wholesaling of liquor in any dry territory, but the state is in need of several additional law enforcement measures and of an amendment to the county local option law, which will make the county unit to include all cities of 3,000 or more, which cities under the present law are considered separate units.

LOUISIANA.

About 150 saloons have been abolished in Louisiana during the past year, leaving approximately 2,400 in the state. 800,000 of the people, or approximately one-half of the entire population of the state, now live in no-saloon territory. 32,679 square miles of the

"WET" AND "DRY" MAPS OF INDIANA.

1904. 1906. 1909.



MAP OF IOWA.

LYON
OSCEOLA
DICKINSON
EMMET
KOSSUTH
WINNEBAGO
WORTH
MITCHELL
HOWARD
WINNESHIEK
ALLAMAKEE
SIOUX
O'BRIEN
CLAY
PALO ALTO
HANCOCK
CERRO GORDO
FLOYD
CHICKASAW
PLYMOUTH
CHEROKEE
BUENA VISTA
POCAHONTAS
HUMBOLDT
WRIGHT
FRANKLIN
BUTLER
BREMER
FAYETTE
CLAYTON
WOODBURY
IDA
SAC
CALHOUN
WEBSTER
HAMILTON
HARDIN
GRUNDY
BLACKHAWK
BUCHANAN
DELAWARE
DUBUQUE
MONONA
CRAWFORD
CARROLL
GREENE
BOONE
STORY
MARSHALL
TAMA
BENTON
LINN
JONES
CLINTON
HARRISON
SHELBY
AUDUBON
GUTHRIE
DALLAS
POLK
JASPER
POWESHIEK
IOWA
JOHNSON
CEDAR
SCOTT
POTTAWATTAMIE
CASS
ADAIR
MADISON
WARREN
MARION
MAHASKA
KEOKUK
WASHTON
MUSCATINE
MILLS
MONTGOMERY
ADAMS
UNION
CLARKE
LUCAS
MONROE
WAPELLO
JEFFERSON
HENRY
LOUISA
FREMONT
PAGE
TAYLOR
RINGGOLD
DECATUR
WAYNE
APPANOOSE
DAVIS
VANBUREN
LEE
Total Pop. of Iowa 2,210,080
" " " in "Dry" Co's and Cities 1,283,488
" " " " "Wet" " " 926,864
Total No. Voters in "Dry" Territory 293,631
" " " " "Wet" " 167,529
" " of Majority for No Saloon 98,102
Total Area "Dry" 23

state's area is prohibition soil. Six parishes were added to the no-license column in 1908. In New Orleans, there are six saloons for every 1,000 of the population. The next legislative fight in Louisiana will be for state-wide prohibition.

MAINE.

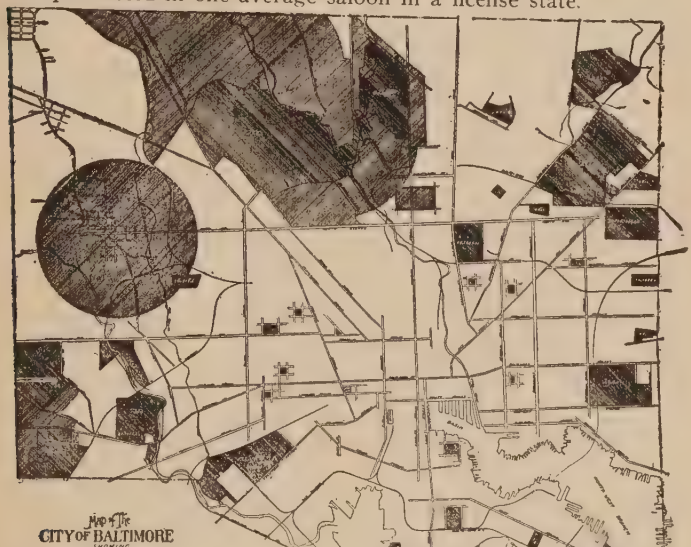
The recent state election in Maine again confirmed the confidence of the people in the prohibition law. Governor Fernald was elected upon a straight issue favoring the prohibition law, and its strict enforcement, and in spite of the fact that the man who ran against him for governor was one of the most popular men personally to be found in the state, the majority for Fernald's election was practically the same majority for the re-election of Governor Cobb two years ago.

The indications are that the state of Maine has settled the saloon question for all time, and the fight there from now on is to secure the complete enforcement of the law in all sections of the state.

"WET" and "DRY" MAP OF KENTUCKY, 1909.
COUNTY SEAT
Town or Precinct.
CAMPBELL
KENTON
MEADE
FAYETTE
PIKE
FLOYD
MARTIN
LAWRENCE
BOYD
GREENUP
CARTER
ELLIOTT
MORGAN
MAGOFFIN
JOHNSON
BREATHITT
PERRY
KNOTT
LETCHER
CLAY
LESLIE
HARLAN
BELL
KNOX
WHITLEY
LAUREL
JACKSON
OWSLEY
LEE
ESTILL
ROWAN
MENIFEE
WOLFE
POWELL
CLARK
MONTGOMERY
BATH
NICHOLAS
BOURBON
SCOTT
HARRISON
PENDLETON
GRANT
BOONE
KENTON
CAMPBELL
OWEN
HENRY
SHELBY
OLDHAM
JEFFERSON
BULLITT
SPENCER
ANDERSON
FRANKLIN
WOODFORD
JESSAMINE
MADISON
GARRARD
BOYLE
LINCOLN
ROCKCASTLE
PULASKI
WAYNE
CLINTON
RUSSELL
CASEY
TAYLOR
ADAIR
CUMBERLAND
METCALFE
GREEN
MARION
NELSON
WASHINGTON
LARUE
HARDIN
MEADE
BRECKINRIDGE
GRAYSON
HART
BARREN
MONROE
ALLEN
SIMPSON
WARREN
LOGAN
TODD
CHRISTIAN
TRIGG
LYON
CALDWELL
HOPKINS
MUHLENBERG
OHIO
DAVIESS
MCLEAN
WEBSTER
UNION
HENDERSON
CRITTENDEN
LIVINGSTON
MARSHALL
GRAVES
CALLOWAY
CARLISLE
BALLARD
MCCRACKEN

There are more schools in proportion to the population in the state of Maine and more teachers in proportion to the pupils than in any other state of the Union.

According to the Government statistics, the amount of liquor sold in 50 illegal places in the state of Maine is not equal to the amount of liquors sold in one average saloon in a license state.



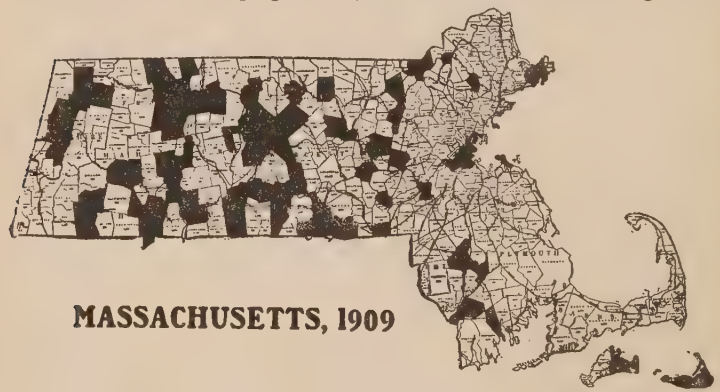
MARYLAND.

The state of Maryland contains twenty-three counties, of which ten are absolutely dry, three have saloons in only one place each, and all of the others, with the exception of two, have some dry territory. The City of Baltimore has a number of dry residence districts. Maryland, however, has no uniform local option law and the territory from which the saloon has been excluded has been made dry under the provisions of special acts passed by the legislature. One county was added to the no-license column in Maryland in 1908 and several small irregularly dry districts were created by legislative special act.

In addition to the saloons abolished in the small amount of territory gained in 1908, there are 393 fewer licenses granted in Baltimore City at the present time (January 1, 1909) than there were on January 1, 1908, because of the high license law passed under the pressure of the Anti-Saloon League fight for local option. The next legislative fight will be for general state-wide local option. It will in all probability include county, election districts, municipalities and wards.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Under the provisions of the local option law of Massachusetts, the towns and cities of the state are permitted to vote on the saloon question once each year. There are 215 fewer saloons in the state as a result of the campaigns of 1908. There has been a net gain of



MASSACHUSETTS, 1909

ten cities and towns for the no-license column. 20 of the 33 cities of the state now grant no-license. One of these cities, Worcester, which again voted dry in December, 1908, is the largest no-license city in the world. Sixty percent of the state's area is now dry soil, while approximately 1,600,000 people live in dry territory.

The fundamental law of Massachusetts is prohibition, but the local option law passed in 1881 together with the high license feature which was enacted in 1888, has for all practical purposes, practically nullified the old prohibition act.

In addition to the city of Worcester, which is dry under the local option law, Cambridge with a population of 100,000 is dry having been so for twenty years, and five other cities with a population of 50,000 or more each grant no license.

Since December 1906, there has been a net gain for no-license of eight cities, 13 towns and 33,335 votes. In addition to the 20 dry cities, there are now 260 of the 321 towns which grant no-license. The Anti-Saloon fight in the coming session of the legislature in Massachusetts will embrace district local option for Boston, together with a bill to prevent the sale of liquor in packages, in saloons where liquors are sold to be consumed on the premises. The legislature will also be asked to strengthen the pony express and pharmacy laws of the state.

MICHIGAN.

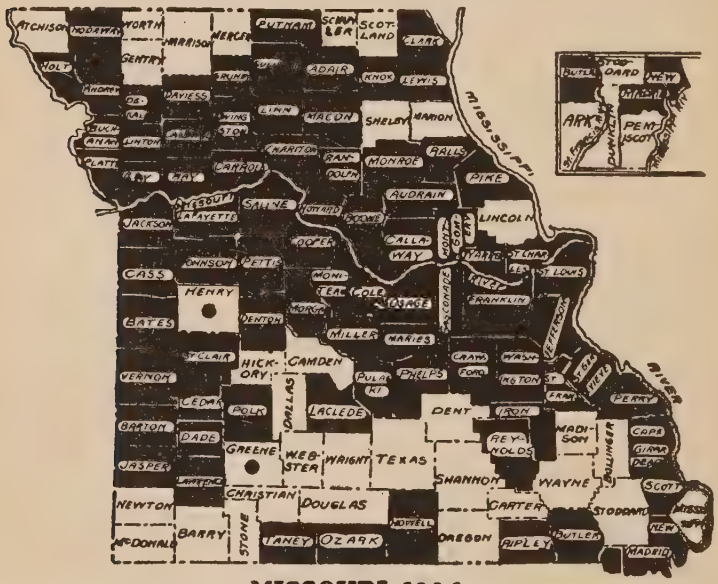
On the 1st of April, 1908, there was but one county in all Michigan which did not have saloons. Today there are eleven entire counties free from the saloons, and the campaigns have been already inaugurated in 28 other counties for a square fight on the issue in the Spring election of 1909. Michigan has only county local option, with council option for incorporated villages.

305 saloons and two breweries were abolished in the state during 1908. There are now 5,585 saloons operating in all sections of the commonwealth. Michigan has very little dry territory in compari-

son with the proportionate amount in all local option states. Of the 58,915 square miles but 10,360 square miles is dry soil, and there are only 355,300 people out of more than 2,500,000 who live in dry territory. Of the 412 municipalities, 90 grant no-license. The liquor license for the state is $500.00, and the total receipts from liquor licenses last year averaged about $1.00 for each person in the state.

MINNESOTA.

The campaigns of 1908 resulted in excluding the saloon from 30 additional municipalities in Minnesota. Of the 525 municipalities in the state, 160 are now dry, while of the 1,800 townships, 1,200 are without saloons and 400 of the remaining 600 townships have saloons only in the incorporated villages. One-half the state's area is now dry and approximately 1,000,000 of the population is now living in territory which has no licensed saloons. The number of saloons voted out of business in Minnesota in 1908 did not exceed 100, and it is estimated that there are about 4,500 saloons now



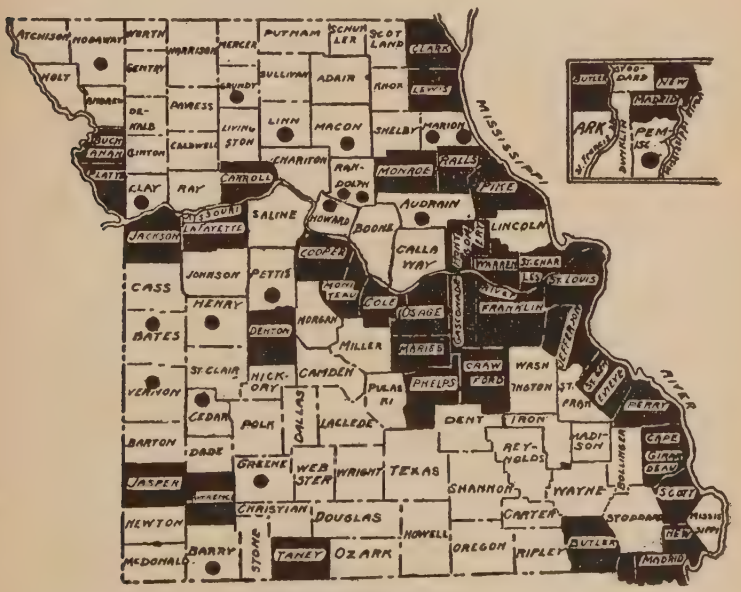
MISSOURI 1906.

operating in the license dirtricts. There is but one entire county which does not license saloons.

A strenuous campaign is now being waged in behalf of county local option, and the question will be submitted to the coming session of the legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.

The state prohibition law passed by the legislature of 1908 went into effect on January 1st, 1909. The going into operation of this law, however, did not greatly change the conditions throughout Mississippi, since of the 76 counties in the state, 69 were already dry under the county local option law, leaving only about 10 percent of the entire area where saloons were allowed to exist. The present Governor of Mississippi is one of the strongest advocates of prohibition to be found in the state, which practically guarantees that the law will be enforced throughout the length and breadth of the commonwealth without fear or favor.



MISSOURI 1909.

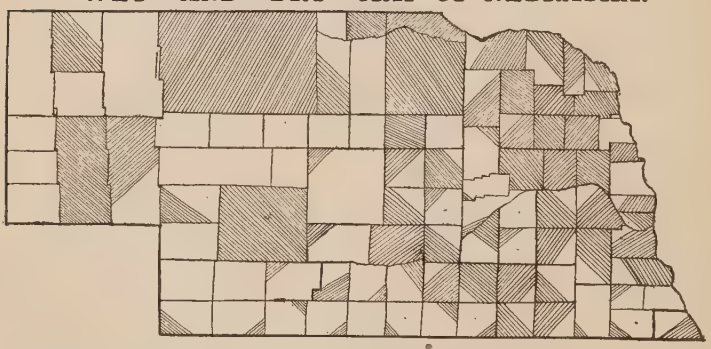
MONTANA.

The state of Montana has a county local option law, but there are no provisions for the voting of a municipality, a ward, a township or any other part of the county, and on account of the peculiar conditions in the state, this law is practically ineffective, and there is very little dry territory in the state, outside of the Indian reservations. The coming fight in the legislature will be for a municipal local option law which, if passed, will be responsible for putting many of the smaller towns and villages under the prohibition regime. These municipalities are now powerless to exclude the saloon under the county law.

MISSOURI.

There are approximately 4,000 saloons remaining in the state of Missouri, most of which are located in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City. 45,000 square miles or two-thirds of the state's area is now no-license territory, in which there are living about 1,550,000 people. 64 counties including all municipalities in the counties are now dry, while 16 others have voted dry under the county law, which exempts cities of 2,500 population or more from its operation. The next step in legislation in Missouri will be to secure a county unit law which will include all municipalities in the county, and a residence district local option law for the cities of the state.

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF NEBRASKA.



NEBRASKA.

During 1908, 118 saloons were abolished in the state of Nebraska, so that there are now only about 1,100 saloons left in the entire state.

More than 450 municipalities of the state are no-saloon towns. In the city of Lincoln, all saloons are compelled to close at seven o'clock in the evening, and are not allowed to open before seven o'clock in the morning. Approximately 46,500 square miles or 60 percent of the area is now no-license territory. The fight in the 1909 legislature will be for county local option. 21 of the counties are now entirely dry. 13 counties have but one wet town each, 4 counties have but two wet towns each, while 44 of the 90 county seats in the state grant no license.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In 1903 the legislature enacted a local option license provision by which all the towns are required to vote every two years at the November elections for or against license; the cities to vote once in four years. The prohibitory law of 1855 is retained in the cities and towns which vote against license.

In 1903 and 1905 a number of amendments were added to the prohibitory law, making it much more effective.

In 1906, 5 cities and 43 towns voted for license; 6 cities and 180 towns voted against license. In the whole state 34,053 votes were cast for license, and 34,566 against license, giving a majority of 513 against license.

The temperance people are asking for the legislative repeal of the license provisions of the law that the prohibitory law may again prevail over the entire state.

In 1908 all of the 224 towns voted on the license question. Cities did not vote. There was a net gain of 18 towns for no-license. Now 269,801 of the population live in "dry" territory; 141,196 in "wet."

The license on saloons in cities of 40,000 or over is $1,200.

The license on saloons in cities of 18,000 to 40,000 is $800.

The license on saloons in cities of 10,000 to 18,000 is $600.

The license on saloons in cities of under 10,000 is $400.

The license on saloons in towns of 2,500 is $350.

All others $250.

Any city may raise license by council vote to any sum not exceeding $1,200, and any town may do so by popular vote. One-half of license goes to municipality and one-half to county. License may be revoked at any time by license commissioners for violation of any provision.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey has very little dry territory. There is no form of direct local veto on the saloon question, and of the 2,294,413 people in the state, practically 2,245,000 live in license communities. There are approximately 7,000 saloons in the state. The Anti-Saloon League has organized thoroughly the temperance forces for an aggressive fight at the coming session of the legislature in behalf of a law which will give the right of local veto on the liquor question to all towns, townships, villages, boroughs and cities.

Ocean Grove, the great Methodist meeting resort is dry, as are also the towns of Vineland, Millville, and Bridgeton, in Cumberland County. These are the only municipalities of any size in the state that do not have saloons but there are probably 75 smaller municipalities that have excluded the saloon by the action of the town council.

NEVADA.

Nevada has the distinction of having a larger number of liquor dealers in proportion to the population than any other state or territory in the United States. This is due to the fact that in most of the mining camps there are to be found more saloons than all other places of business combined, and at the present time, the laws of Nevada place very few restrictions on the liquor trade. The Anti-Saloon League of Nevada, recently organized, is putting forth every effort to secure some wholesome restrictive measures and as soon as possible place a local option law on the statute books.

NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico is practically a license state, and the statute books do not show much in the way of restrictive legislation. Practically the only notable exception is the law of the territory which forbids the issuing of license in any but incorporated cities and towns or in villages of less than 100 population. The license fee is from $100 to $400, according to the location, but the incorporated city or town may require any additional license tax which the council may see fit to impose. The license thus charged in some of the towns is as high as $2,400.

In a few cases the town councils have passed ordinances prohibiting the granting of licenses, but the great number of municipalities is saloon territory pure and simple. The present fight in New Mexico, which is being pressed by the Anti-Saloon League, is for a wholesome local option law.

NEW YORK.

There are 315 townships in the state of New York, and an aggregate population of approximately 60,000 where no saloons are permitted. 296 other townships with a population of about 500,000 are under partial license, the remaining townships of the state with a population of approximately 1,250,000 retain the saloons as do also all the cities of the state. Under the provisions of the Raines' Law, the form of local option provides for the submission of four questions, namely,—"Whether the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises shall be permitted?" "Whether the sale of liquor not to be drunk on the premises shall be permitted?" "Whether the sale of liquor in a drug store under a prescription from a druggist shall be permitted?" "Whether the sale of liquor in connection with a hotel shall be permitted?"

There are approximately 30,000 holders of liquor tax certificates. The local option provision of the Raines' Law extends only to

townships. The next fight which the Anti-Saloon League of New York will wage in the coming legislature will be for a law which will give to municipalities and cities the same local option which the townships now enjoy.

NORTH CAROLINA.

On May 26, 1908, the people of North Carolina confirmed the law for state-wide prohibition passed by the legislature, by the splendid majority of over 44,000 votes. The law went into effect January 1, 1909. Up to that time, of the 98 counties of the state, 68 were under no-license. In the wet counties of the state, there were 31 cities and towns which operated the dispensary, 49 where the saloons were licensed. All the rural districts of the state were under absolute prohibition by virtue of the Watts law passed in 1903.

Governor Glenn led the fight for state-wide prohibition and the victory secured by such a tremendous majority did not only bring consternation to the liquor forces, but was a surprise as well to many of the temperance people.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The prohibition constitutional amendment of North Dakota is in greater favor with the people than ever before in its history. It has been in force ever since the entrance of the state into the Union, but never before have its provisions been so strictly enforced as during the past two years.

Governor Burke, who has just recently been elected stands openly on a platform of the strictest enforcement of the law and the continuation of the prohibition regime. The moral and economic advantages of no liecnse have been so thoroughly demonstrated in the case of the towns and cities of North Dakota that the business interests stand almost as a unit against repeal or nullification.

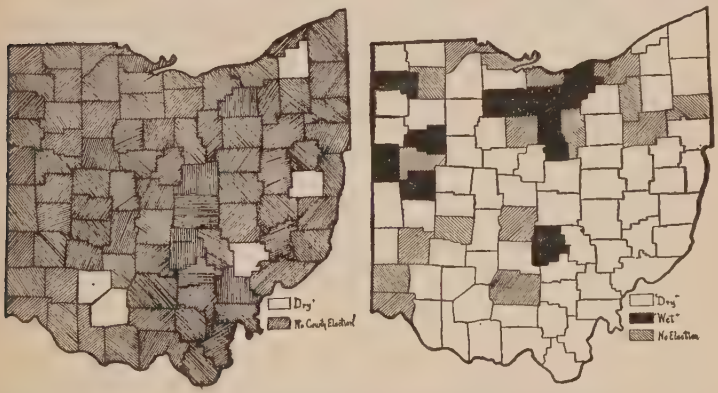
OHIO.

The state of Ohio has four different local option laws. The township law passed in 1888 has been responsible for abolishing the saloon from approximately 1,200 of the 1,371 townships. Under the municipal local option law secured in 1902, over 500 villages and cities have abolished the salloon. Under the residence district local option law, which was perfected in 1906, many of the residence districts of the larger cities have voted dry. In fact, the districts that have already availed themselves of the provisions of the law

and excluded the saloon during the past two years, include a population aggregating approximately 450,000 people.

The county local option law passed by the 1908 legislature went into effect September 1, 1908. The first vote was on September 26th, and from that time to January 1, 1909, 66 counties voted, out of which number 57 voted dry, thereby abolishing in three months'

Ohio Co. Unit Map, Sept. 1, 1908. **Ohio Co. Unit Map. Jan. 1, 1909.**



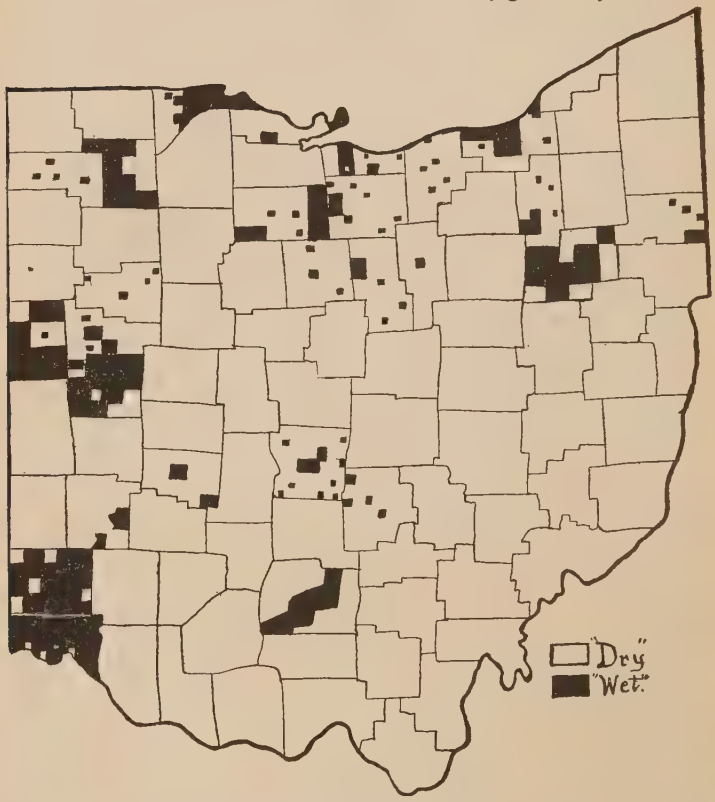
time 1,910 saloons and freeing more than 2,000,000 people living in these counties from the curse of the liquor traffic.

In addition to these 57 counties which voted dry under the county option law, 5 other counties are dry under the provisions of the township and municipal laws, so that today, of the 88 counties in the state, 62 are without saloons.

The liquor interests at the last election concentrated their efforts on the defeat of Governor Harris, who had signed the county local option law. In spite of the terrific fight put up by the liquor interests, Governor Harris carried 50 counties of the state. In 40 counties he led the candidate for President on his party ticket, but in the city of Cincinnati, where the political machinery was controlled by the liquor interests, he ran almost 40,000 behind the head of the ticket, and was thus defeated. The liquor interests, however, have awakened to the fact that their defeat of Governor Harris has in reality not been any material gain for the saloon. Approximately two-thirds of the members of both Houses of the legislature are men

who will stand against the repeal of any anti-liquor law, and the counties continue to exclude the saloon by tremendous majorities.

OHIO "WET" AND "DRY" MAP, JAN. 1, 1909.



OKLAHOMA.

The prohibition law of Oklahoma continues to grow in favor and the results of the efforts upon the part of state officials to have the law strictly enforced have been very encouraging to the Anti-Saloon forces. The constitutional amendment providing for the dispensary for medicinal purposes, submitted to the people in their election of

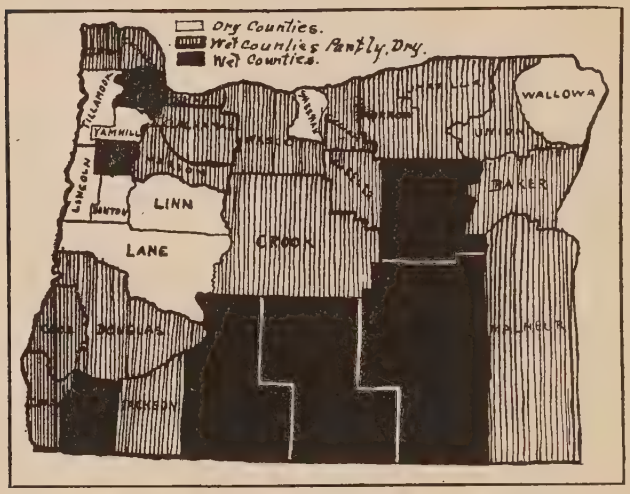
1908 was defeated, but by a recent ruling of the courts, the sale of liquor for purely medicinal purposes is permitted. The next legislative fight in Oklahoma will be for the securing of certain restrictions against unscrupulous physicians prescribing liquors to be used for beverage purposes.

OREGON.

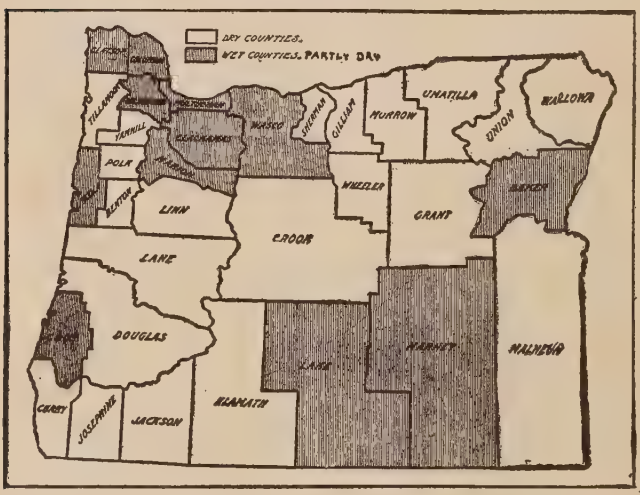
The year 1908 witnessed remarkable victories for the Anti-Saloon people of Oregon. Before the election of June 1st, 8 entire counties of Oregon were dry under the county local option law. As a result of that election, of the 33 counties in the state, 21 are now without saloons. In addition to these counties which voted dry, 42 precincts in other counties abolished the saloon at the same election, thereby diminishing the number of saloons in the state in a single day by 268. Oregon now has 57,618 square miles free from saloons in which territory there lives 60 percent of the state's population. There are but 550 saloons now left in the state, and the next fight will be for state-wide prohibition under the Initiative.

OREGON, 1905.

OREGON, 1907.



OREGON, 1909.



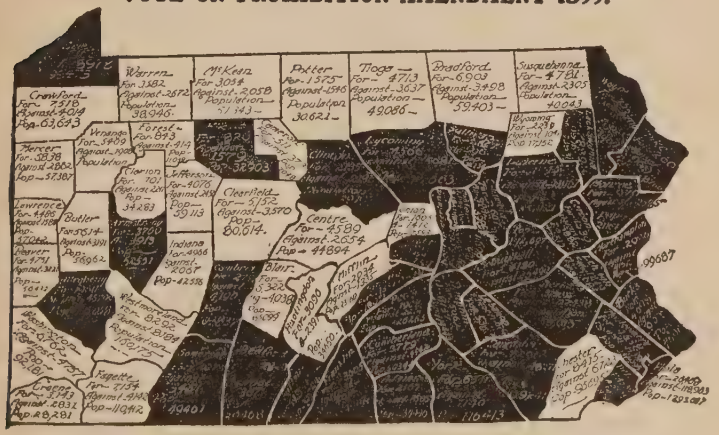
PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania is the greatest license state in the Union and the Brooks law, which regulates the liquor traffic, is perhaps the best example of a license law to be found on a statute book in the United States. Licenses are granted in Pennsylvania by the Court of Quarter Sessions. This Court can issue any number and revoke all that they desire to revoke at the end of the year. A bond of $2,000 is required from the applicant for license, who must also have the signatures of twelve reputable electors of the ward, borough or township in which he desires to start a saloon.

Of the 6,900,000 people in Pennsylvania, there are probably not more than 60,000 in no-license territory and of the 45,215 square miles there is probably not more than 700 included in the dry area. Approximately 12,000 saloons are now operating in all parts of the state. There is but one dry county in Pennsylvania. This is Green County, where the Court has arbitrarily refused to grant licenses, and there are about 20 boroughs and townships throughout the state, where, under old laws, no saloons can be started.

The fight of the Anti-Saloon forces at the coming session of the Legislature will be for an effective local option law, and the prospects for victory are brighter than ever before.

VOTE ON PROHIBITION AMENDMENT 1899.



"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND.

429 saloons were abolished in the state of Rhode Island during

the year 1908. 16 of the 38 cities and towns grant no license. These 16 towns have a population of approximately 40,000 people. The legislature of 1908 passed a law which limits the number of licenses to one for every 500 inhabitants, prohibits saloons within 200 feet of public or parochial schools, and prohibits the sale to women or minors. The Anti-Saloon forces of the state will make a special effort at the next session of the legislature to secure ward option and mandatory annual vote on the license question.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina is on the verge of state-wide prohibition. There are but 75 dispensaries left in the state; 600,000 of the people now live in no-license territory, and the operation of the county local option law is rapidly increasing the dry area from month to month. Since the 1st of November, 1908, four additional counties have voted dry.

The legislature of 1907 passed the Carey-Cothran bill which repealed the state dispensary law, but the county and local dispensaries still remain where the people fail to vote them out under the county local option law. Of the 42 counties in the state, 22 are now completely dry. This includes about 60 percent of the entire state's area.

Governor Ansel was re-elected in November, 1908, on a state-wide prohibition issue, and a majority of the members of the House and of the Senate are reported to be in favor of the submitting of a prohibitory amendment to the bill at the coming session of the legislature. It is conservatively estimated that if such an amendment is submitted, the state will vote for prohibition by a majority of at least 40,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Of the 490,000 people living in South Dakota, 400,000 are in dry territory, and there are now left in the entire state only 625 saloons. South Dakota was admitted to the Union as a prohibition state. Since that time, however, the prohibition law has been amended, to provide for the practical nullification of prohibition upon a majority vote of the people of any municipality at the time of the annual election. This law, however, provides that in order to maintain the saloons, this vote must be taken every year, otherwise the

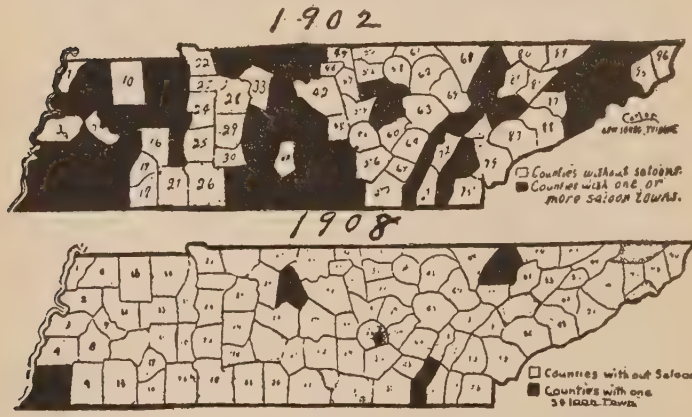
community is considered to be under the original prohibition law. The Anti-Saloon League forces will press the fight for county local option before the 1909 session of the legislature.

TENNESSEE.

There are about four counties left in Tennessee where intoxicating liquors can be sold at retail, and in these four counties there are but five places, namely Memphis, Binghampton, Nashville, Chattanooga and Lafollette. 89.4 percent of the population now live in dry territory, which includes all the people in 92 counties, and in the parts of the other counties where no-license is granted. A majority of the members-elect of the 1909 legislature are pledged to the passage of the prohibition law, and the prospects are that such a bill will be drafted and passed soon after the legislature convenes.

The cowardly assassination of Ex-United States Senator Carmack by members of the political gang in Nashville, which is controlled by the liquor interests, has so aroused the people that every indication points to the successful termination of the fight for statewide prohibition for which cause Senator Carmack fought and died.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MAP OF TENNESSEE.



TEXAS.

15 counties were added to the no-license column and 800 saloons were abolished in Texas during 1908. There are now approximately

LOCAL OPTION MAP OF TEXAS

4,000 saloons in the entire state. 3,000,000 people in the state now live in dry territory, while almost 200,000 of the 265,780 square miles are dry. Of the 243 counties 152 are entirely dry, 66 are partly dry, 25 permit the sale of liquor.

By a majority vote, the people of the state have demanded the submission of the question for state-wide prohibition to the people for a popular vote on the subject in 1909. The Democratic party, which is the dominant party of the state, recently elected Governor Campbell and the overwhelming majority of the legislature upon a platform, one plank of which demanded the passage of the joint resolution for an election on state-wide prohibition, which practically means that the action of the 1909 legislature will give state-wide prohibition to Texas.

VERMONT.

There were 38 saloons abolished in Vermont during 1908. This number does not seem large, but it is proportionately large when it is remembered that there are only 52 saloons now left in the entire state. Of the 9,565 square miles in Vermont, 8,419 is dry soil. Approximately 300,000 people within the borders of the state are living in no-license teritory. The next fight in Vermont will be for county local option. With this law upon the statute books, the last saloon can easily be abolished in Vermont.

The growth of public sentiment is shown by the votes under the local option law since 1903. In that year, the majority in favor of license was 5,222. In 1904, the majority in favor of no-license was 7,008. In 1905, the majority in favor of no-license was 6,813. In 1906, the majority in favor of no-license was 8,697. In 1907 the majority in favor of no-license was 8,989, and in 1908 the no-license majority was over 9,000. Of the 246 towns of the state, 219 are dry.

PROGRESS IN VERMONT.

VIRGINIA.

There are only about 650 saloons left in the entire state of Virginia, about 400 drinking places of all sorts having been abolished during the year. Of the 100 counties of the state, 71 have no form of license whatsoever. At least two-thirds of the population or approximately 1,350,000 of the people now live in no-saloon territory. Of the 19 cities, 8 are without saloons. Of the 161 incorporated towns, 148 are dry. In 1907 the total number of license and tax certificates including the wholesale, retail, rectifying, licenses, etc., was 1,583. In December, 1908, there were 943, showing a decrease in the year of 641. The next step in Virginia will in all probability be for statewide prohibition.

WASHINGTON.

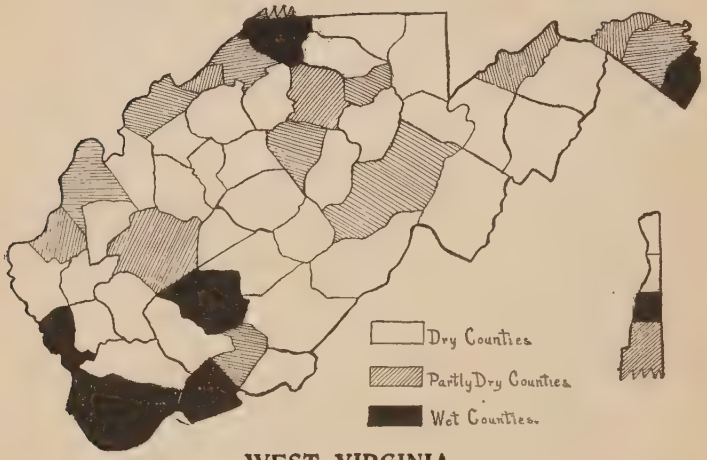
Washington is purely a license state, the entire control of the liquor business being placed in the hands of the city and town councils, and the county commissioners. In 1907 the local option bill presented to the legislature was killed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 43 to 44. Since that time, however, public sentiment has rapidly developed; the saloons in the larger cities of the state have been compelled to obey the law and close on Sunday, and the dominant political party at the 1908 state convention, adopted a plank in its platform declaring for a reasonable local option law. The legislature which convenes in January, 1909, will in all probability place a local option law upon its statute books, which will give to the communities of the state a direct voice on the liquor question.

At the present time there is very little dry territory, there being no more than 30 small towns and communities where saloons do not exist.

UTAH.

The Anti-Saloon League of Utah has been in operation only about a year, but so rapidly has public sentiment developed and crystallized that the prospects for the passage of the local option law at the next session of the legislature are very promising. All the church organizations of the state have united in the fight, and the Mormon church which is by far the strongest of any ecclesiastical body is agressively urging the passage of the local option bill.

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA



WEST VIRGINIA.

At the last session of the legislature in West Virginia, the law providing for state prohibition was defeated by a narrow margin. The fight, however, is on again and the prospects are that the demands of the people in this respect will be heard when the next legislature convenes. At the present time of the 55 counties of the state, 32 are entirely dry, 12 grant licenses at only one place in the county, five at only 2 places, 2 at only 3 places.

Of the 1,200,000 people in the state, 700,000 live in territory where the saloon has been excluded.

WISCONSIN.

During 1908, 100 communities were added to the dry list in the state of Wisconsin. More than 50 percent of the state's area is now no-license, while approximately 350,000 people reside in dry territory. 400 saloons were voted out of business in the 1908 Spring election, but there are about 8,000 remaining.

The residence district local option law passed by the 1907 legislature, went into effect on July 1st, 1908, but as yet the residence districts of the cities of Wisconsin have not taken advantage of this provision.

Of the 1,454 towns, villages and cities in Wisconsin, over 800 are now dry under the local option law.

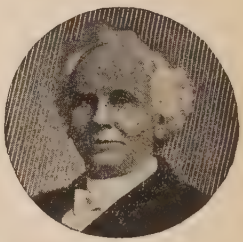
County local option is the next step in the way of advanced temperance legislation and the prospects for a successful termination of the fight at the coming session of the legislature are encouraging.

WYOMING.

Very little has yet been done in the state of Wyoming towards securing the restriction or the prohibition of the liquor traffic but the Anti-Saloon League has recently organized for the fight, and progress is reported.

State Anti-Saloon League Superintendents.

Rev. Brooks Lawrence
Alabama



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Colorado

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Louisiana

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

Part I. PRODUCTION

DECREASED PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The quantity of distilled spirits for 1907, according to the Internal Revenue report (168,573,913.2 gallons) produced from materials other than fruit, and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was greater than the quantity so produced and deposited (145,666,125.1 gallons) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, by 22,907,788.1 gallons.

The increase for 1907 was distributed among the different kinds known to the trade as follows:

1907 SHOWING.

Increase in the production of	Gallons
Bourbon Whiskey	8,121,848.4
Rye Whiskey	2,080,475.2
Alcohol	4,949,765.1
Rum	292,305.6
Gin	624,398.5
High-proof, pure, neutral or cologne spirits	1,176,119.0
Miscellaneous	5,717,253.6
Total Increase	22,962,165.4
Decrease in the production of high wines	54,377.3
Net increase	22,907,788.1

The quantity of distilled spirits for 1908 according to the Internal Revenue report, (126,989,740.1 gallons) produced from materials other than fruit and deposited in distillery warehouses or removed to denaturing warehouses direct from cistern rooms of distilleries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, is less than the quantity so produced (168,573,913.2 gallons) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, by 41,584,173.1 gallons.

The decrease is distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade as follows:

1908 SHOWING.

Decrease in the production of	Gallons
Bourbon Whiskey	18,970,306.7
Rye Whiskey	9,962,328.1
Rum	126,485.4
Gin	190,934.9
High Wines	74,873.0
High-proof, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	9,867,031.1
Miscellaneous	3,117,988.8
Total Decrease	42,309,948.0
Increase in the production of Alcohol	725,774.9
Net Decrease	41,584,173.1

DECREASE IN LARGEST WHISKEY STATES

The decrease of whiskey production in Kentucky from October 1, 1907, to March 1, 1908, was from 57 to 79 percent. The decrease in Pennsylvania during the same time ranged from 7 to 37 percent, while the decrease in Maryland was from 44 to 60 percent. The following table of official figures tells the story:

KENTUCKY.

	1906-7	1907-8	Decrease in Gallons.	Percent of Decrease.
October	486,756	175,113	311,643	64.0
November	1,302,524	267,341	1,035,183	79.0
December	3,556,196	768,295	2,787,901	78.0
January	5,347,696	1,628,346	3,719,350	65.5
February	5,433,258	2,336,041	3,097,217	57.0

PENNSYLVANIA.

	1906-7	1907-8	Decrease in Gallons.	Percent of Decrease.
October	599,685	558,393	41,292	6.9
November	904,065	780,738	123,327	13.6
December	1,217,451	966,432	351,019	28.8
January	1,359,149	854,850	504,299	37.0

February	1,255,083	798,514	456,569	36.0

MARYLAND.

	1906-7	1907-8	Decrease in Gallons.	Percent of Decrease.
October	259,788	142,896	116,892	44.0
November	630,603	242,398	388,205	61.5
December	719,932	291,620	428,312	59.5
January	777,742	397,972	397,770	49.0
February	790,772	419,248	371,524	47.0

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, TAX PAID, IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

States and Territories	Barrels	States and Territories	Barrels
Alabama	89,566	Montana	464,042
Arkansas	11,775	Nebraska	383,088
California	1,246,533	New Hampshire	301,132
Colorado	437,780	New Jersey	3,178,958
Connecticut	1,239,905	New Mexico	27,197
Florida	14,968	New York	12,962,152
Georgia	118,370	North Carolina	10
Hawaii	12,642	North and South Dak.	45,845
Illinois	5,535,167	Ohio	4,401,313
Indiana	1,365,420	Oregon	196,905
Iowa	411,455	Pennsylvania	7,569,557
Kansas	27,100	South Carolina	4,090
Kentucky	738,381	Tennessee	260,638
Louisiana	510,258	Texas	546,917
Maryland	1,443,952	Virginia	192,774
Massachusetts	2,201,861	Washington	871,118
Michigan	1,539,833	West Virginia	341,700
Minnesota	1,337,976	Wisconsin	4,875,965
Missouri	3,841,337	Total	58,747,680

CHICAGO BEER OUTPUT DECREASED.

The production of beer by the Chicago breweries has shown a decided decrease for 1908. During the first eight months of 1907 the output of Chicago breweries amounted to 3,292,678 barrels;

during the same eight months of 1908 the output of the same breweries amounted to 3,144,496 barrels, showing a decrease for Chicago breweries alone of 148,182 barrels in eight months. During the month of August, 1908, only 480,355 barrels were produced, showing a decrease of 47,797 barrels as compared with the month of August, 1907. The record for 1908 also shows a decrease in the number of saloons operating in the city of Chicago.

PART OF CORN CROP USED FOR LIQUORS.

The secretary of agriculture and the commissioner of internal revenue have received frequent letters on this subject, and their replies have always been that the proportion of the corn crop used for the manufacture of liquor is almost infinitesimal. Secretary Wilson told me yesterday that it was about two per cent. The corn crop harvested last fall amounted to 2,533,762,000 bushels. Of this not more than 36,000,000 bushels were used for the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors.

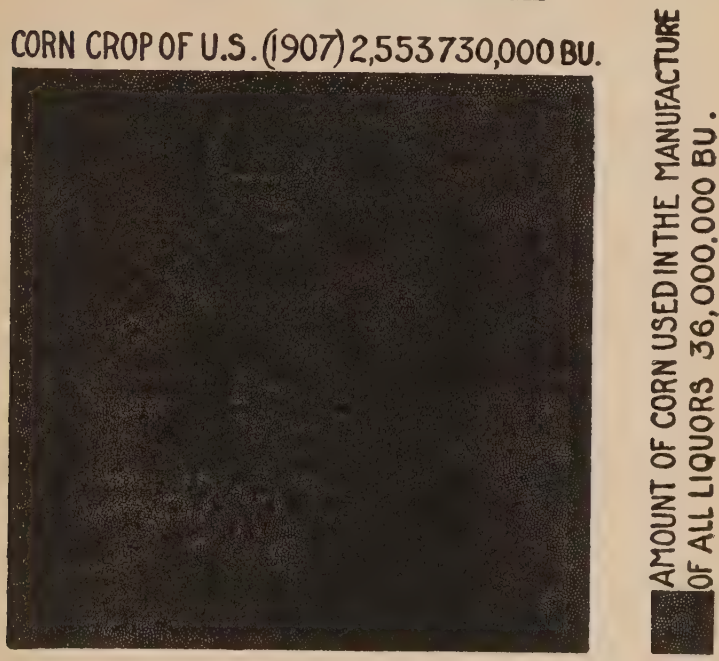
The value of the corn crop last fall, according to Secretary Wilson's estimate, was $1,350,000,000, while the value of the corn used by the distillers and brewers during the year is estimated to have been from $20,000,000 to $21,000,000.

Mr. Giovannoli, chief clerk of the internal revenue bureau, says that 23,474,500 bushels of corn were used last year for the manufacture of distilled spirits. That includes not only whiskey and other beverages, but the larger proportion was for alcohol and other spirits used in the trades and arts.

Mr. Giovannoli explains that the bureau does not compile the returns concerning the amount of corn consumed in the manufacture of malt liquors, but it is much less than for distilled liquors, because hops, barley, rice and other grains are used for beer rather than corn.

The internal revenue bureau, therefore, confirms the estimate of the department of agriculture that only an infinitesimal percentage of the corn crop is used for whiskey or beer, and even if all the distilleries and all the breweries were closed, the farmers would never suspect it, so far as their market for corn is concerned.—*William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE CORN CROP PROBLEM



POSSIBILITIES OF A BUSHEL OF CORN

The distiller from the bushel of corn makes four gallons of whiskey with the aid of various harmful products and adulteration. These four gallons of whiskey retail for $16.40.

The farmer who raises the corn gets 25 to 50 cents.

The United States government, through its tax on whiskey, gets $4.40.

The railroad company gets $1.

The drayman who hauls the whiskey gets 15 cents.

The retailer gets $7.

The man who drinks the whiskey; gets—drunk.

His wife gets hunger and sorrow.

His children get rags and insufficient food.

MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS (1907).

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MALT.	WHEAT	BARLEY.	RYE.	CORN.	MOLASSES.	OTHER MAT.	TOTALS.	
	Bu.	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Gal.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Gal.*
Alabama	7,133	.....	.....	5,429	42,346	.....	....	54,908	.....
Arkansas	737	5	27	554	6,137	.....	.....	7,460	.....
California	901	.....	.....	.....	5,920	1,970,393	.....	6,821	1,970,393
Colorado	14	.....	.....	3	185	.....	.....	202	.....
Connecticut	6,710	.....	.....	11,812	10,458	.....	.....	28,980	.....
Delaware	539	.....	.....	835	1,115	.....	.....	2,489	.....
Georgia	14,896	.....	.....	4,845	88,902	.....	.....	108,643	.....
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	109	.....
Illinois	1,161,731	.....	.....	356,046	8,861,524	.....	80	10,199,382	.....
Indiana	586,534	149	.....	157,858	4,900,321	.....	4,405	5,649,267	.....
Iowa	2,071	.....	.....	5,125	10,171	.....	.....	17,367	.....
Kentucky	1,078,424	8,216	18	1,587,329	5,742,872	184,203	2,911	8,419,770	184,203
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,185,669	.....	.....	5,185,669
Maryland	260,946	151	.....	1,140,757	23,067	.....	1,097	1,426,018	.....
Massachusetts	3,828	.....	.....	9,110	8,422	2,277,144	.....	21,360	2,227,144
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,336,460	.....	.....	9,336,460
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213,747	.....	.....	213,747
Missouri	16,553	1,932	.....	23,460	67,096	.....	27	109,068	.....
Montana	35	.....	.....	92	85	.....	.....	212	.....
Nebraska	49,359	.....	.....	13,957	346,534	.....	.....	409,850	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,675	.....	.....	21,675
New York	300,610	.....	.....	316,323	326,674	6,525,715	.....	943,607	6,525,715
North Carolina	26,201	84	..	31,789	132,680	.....	.....	190,754	.....
Ohio	307,858	3,863	.....	427,225	2,126,697	.....	8,741	2,874,384	.....
Oklahoma	73	.....	88	161	1,857	.....	.....	2,179	.....
Pennsylvania	424,952	6,907	146	1,884,617	130,110	7,920	.....	2,446,732	7,920
South Carolina	3,410	.....	.....	4,077	21,114	.....	.....	28,331	.....
Tennessee	65,792	.....	295	45,428	354,166	.....	1,569	467,250	.....
Virginia	26,359	65	.....	58,284	123,441	.....	.....	208,149	.....
Washington	9	.....	12	16	296	.....	.....	333	.....
West Virginia	12,510	.....	.....	47,484	2,385	.....	.....	62,379	.....
Wisconsin	82,399	80	99	118,282	319,934	.....	4,433	525,227	.....
Total	4,440,315	21,452	685	6,250,898	23,474,509	25,722,926	22,556	34,211,231	25,722,926
Total for 1906	3,758,555	11,366	2,170	5,595,566	20,001,975	22,637,582	23,372	29,392,188	22,637,582

MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, 1908.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALT	WHEAT	BARLEY	RYE	CORN	MOLASSES	OTHER MAT.	TOTAL	
	Bu.	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Gal.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Gal.*
Alabama	4,245	------	------	2,974	24,776	----------	------	31,995	----------
Arkansas	1,059	7	------	1,187	8,361	----------	------	10,614	----------
California	1,056	------	2	936	5,381	2,712,062	------	7,375	2,712,062
Connecticut	6,465	------	------	12,494	10,052	----------	------	29,011	----------
Georgia	5,812	------	------	1,319	34,789	----------	------	41,920	----------
Hawaii	----------	------	------	----------	----------	----------	887	887	----------
Illinois	914,753	------	------	280,148	7,305,756	----------	793	8,501,450	----------
Indiana	519,490	14	------	133,197	4,168,406	----------	4,641	4,825,748	----------
Iowa	1,000	------	------	1,543	5,781	----------	------	8,324	----------
Kentucky	457,731	3,282	42	739,479	2,537,750	137,061	982	3,739,266	137,061
Louisiana	----------	------	------	----------	----------	4,479,854	------	----------	4,479,854
Maryland	114,094	------	------	471,316	34,592	----------	27	620,029	----------
Massachusetts	3,849	------	------	9,171	8,476	3,184,960	------	21,496	3,184,960
Michigan	----------	------	------	----------	----------	12,232,668	------	----------	12,232,668
Missouri	6,977	1,124	------	7,849	43,008	----------	------	58,958	----------
Montana	268	------	------	1,647	628	----------	------	2,543	----------
Nebraska	43,721	------	------	13,354	305,775	----------	------	362,850	----------
New Hampshire	----------	------	------	----------	----------	24,975	------	----------	24,975
New York	180,676	------	------	252,459	268,765	6,167,963	------	701,900	6,167,963
North Carolina	22,089	5	------	21,993	114,074	----------	------	158,161	----------
Ohio	261,096	3,888	------	326,586	1,719,310	----------	6,122	2,317,002	----------
Pennsylvania	267,487	3,340	33	1,255,924	71,560	5,160	------	1,598,349	5,160
South Carolina	181	------	------	257	1,034	----------	------	1,472	----------
Tennessee	52,374	------	107	33,781	284,212	----------	888	371,362	----------
Virginia	23,400	96	------	38,128	128,821	----------	------	190,445	----------
Washington	32	------	------	99	104	----------	------	235	----------
West Virginia	8,866	------	------	29,223	4,838	----------	------	42,927	----------
Wisconsin	78,132	------	1,511	120,455	297,475	----------	4,640	502,213	----------
Total	2,974,853	11,756	1,700	3,755,519	17,383,724	28,944,703	18,980	24,146,532	28,944,703
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1907	4,440,315	21,452	685	6,250,898	23,474,509	25,722,926	23,372	34,211,231	25,722,926

SPIRITS PRODUCED DURING PAST 18 YEARS.

Distilled spirits produced and deposited in Special Bonded Warehouses and Distillery Warehouses (including spirits removed to Denaturing Warehouses direct from Cistern Rooms of Distilleries) during the past eighteen years.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30	SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES	DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES								
	FRUIT BRANDY, a	BOURBON WHISKEY	RYE WHISKEY	ALCOHOL	RUM	GIN	HIGH WINES	PURE, NEUTRAL OR COLOGNE SPIRITS, b	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL
	Gal.	*Gal.*	*Gal.*	*Gal.*	*Gal.*	*Gal.*	*Gal.*	*Gal.*	*Gal.*	*Gal.*
1890	1,137,649.0	32,474,784.0	13,355,577.0	11,354,448.0	1,657,808.0	1,202,940.0	555,572.0	34,022,619.0	14,652,180.0	110,413,577.0
1891	1,223,725.0	29,931,415.0	14,345,389.0	12,260,821.0	1,784,312.0	1,293,874.0	1,007,070.0	35,356,126.0	19,983,382.0	117,186,114.0
1892	2,044,893.0	29,017,797.0	13,436,827.0	14,490,987.0	1,956,318.0	1,338,617.0	633,590.0	37,690,335.0	16,204,570.0	116,813,934.0
1893	1,250,276.0	40,835,873.0	16,702,240.0	12,250,380.0	2,106,765.0	1,424,490.0	449,209.0	37,577,052.0	17,305,773.0	129,902,058.0
1894	1,330,289.0	15,518,349.0	10,026,544.0	10,570,070.0	1,864,595.0	1,287,977.0	126,506.0	35,377,115.0	14,434,336.0	90,535,781.0
1895	915,677.3	18,717,152.7	12,321,542.8	8,819,923.6	1,777,083.5	1,176,669.0	209,699.3	21,062,215.6	15,865,308.8	80,865,272.6
1896	1,301,188.3	16,935,862.4	9,153,066.6	9,960,301.1	1,490,227.6	1,098,375.7	198,298.6	25,564,738.3	22,187,832.7	87,889,891.3
1897	620,780.8	6,113,726.2	4,269,220.2	9,503,353.2	1,294,156.9	1,159,314.0	206,738 4	16,877,305.6	23,041,833.3	63,086,428.6
1898	918,246.7	13,439,458.9	8,818,240.0	11,672,794.8	1,340,546.5	1,267,579.5	174,124.4	20,613,205.3	23,436,264.0	81,680,460.1
1899	1,237,681.2	17,256,330.8	10,792,825.1	11,974,354.0	1,494,379.3	1,266,823.4	420,832.6	25,876,228.1	27,984,781.4	98,304,235.9
1900	1,498,208.9	19,411,829.1	14,296,568.1	10,735,771.0	1,614,513.6	1,597,081.2	249,743.1	24,173,671.3	33,405,522.4	106,982,908.7
1901	1,653,457.4	26,209,803.6	18,263,709.5	10,775,116.9	1,724,582.2	1,636,299.4	454,626.7	30,228,803.9	35,227,657.6	126,174,057.2
1902	2,073,141.0	20,336,250.2	21,587,221.0	11,483,304.7	2,202,047.3	1,752,280.5	341,222.4	37,429,734.2	33,491,341.6	130,696,542.9
1903	2,513,832.2	26,068,554.9	22,407,053.4	12,034,126.9	2,247,906.8	1,913,404.3	286,432.6	54,620,399.6	22,198,323.6	144,290,034.3
1904	1,710,218.1	20,247,089.2	18,371,344.7	11,486,082.4	1,801,179.0	2,110,215.9	309,990.2	57,997,506.1	21,988,544.5	136,022,170.1
1905	2,313,221.3	26,742,168.2	20,410,422.0	11,610,799.0	1,791,987.2	2,187,709.6	192,066.6	60,944,810.8	23,930,830.9	150,124,015.6
1906	1,516,309.4	24,968,942.7	21,469,720.5	11,173,614.0	1,730,101.8	2,323,289.2	179,312.7	59,626,733.3	24,194,410.9	147,182,434.5
1907	2,240,277.0	23,090,791.1	23,550,195.7	16,123,379.1	2,022,407.4	2,947,687.7	124,935.4	60,802,852.3	29,911,664.5	170,814,190.2
1908	2,670,462.3	14,120,484.4	13,587,867.6	16 849,154.0	1,895,922.0	2,756,752.8	50,062.4	50,935,821.2	26,793,675.7	129,660,202.4

a—This does not show brandy re-deposited, but shows brandy produced and deposited in special bonded warehouses.
b—Includes high-proof spirits in 1903 and 1904.
c—Includes 967.6 gallons seized, released, and restored to warehouse in the sixth district of Virginia.

1908 A POOR YEAR FOR DISTILLERS.

Report of the net earnings of the Distillers' Securities Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, does not seem to be very gratifying to the parties financially interested. The amount applicable to the payment of dividends for the year was $343,931, showing an enormous decrease from the amount applicable last year, which was $2,214,837. The dividends, payable quarterly, have been running at a rate of about 6 percent until early in the fiscal year which has just closed, when it was reduced to one-half of 1 percent.

The books of the company, as indicated by the financial statement, show a decrease in gross profits of $2,087,105 and a decrease in net profits of $2,176,225. The decrease in the balance for dividends amounts to $2,114,837; yet with all this decrease the statement shows that the interest and taxes have increased $88,920 and the maintenance charges have increased $31,137, while the deficit has increased $1,886,743. The net earnings for the corporation for the past six years is as follows:

1903	$2,184,781
1904	1,697,987
1905	1,568,881
1906	2,124,064
1907	2,558,767
1908	343,930

Part II. CONSUMPTION

DECREASED WITHDRAWAL OF TAX-PAID SPIRITS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantity of tax paid spirits for 1907, according to the Internal Revenue report (134,031,066.7 gallons) withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses, including spirits tax paid for bottling in bond, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was greater than the quantity (122,617,943.1 gallons) so withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, by 11,413,123.6 gallons, the increase being distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade as follows:

1907 SHOWING.

Increase in withdrawal of	Gallons.
Bourbon Whiskey	3,078,510.9
Rye Whiskey	2,467,674.5
Alcohol	644,896.4
Rum	74,411.8
Gin	603,290.8
High-proof, pure, neutral or cologne spirits	983,722.5
Miscellaneous	3,614,333.3
Total Increase	11,466,840.2
Decrease in the production of high wines	53,716.6
Net Increase	11,413,123.6

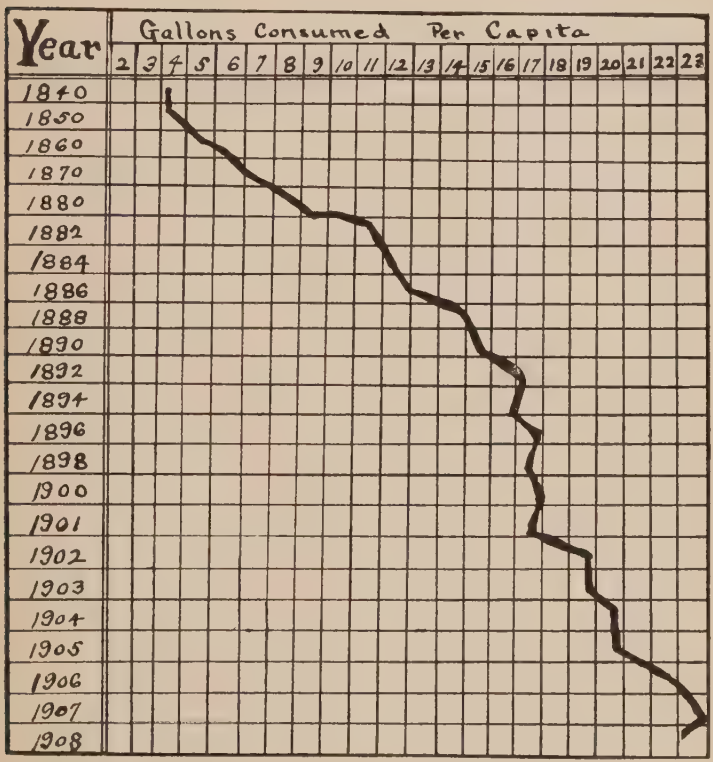
The quantity of spirits, as stated by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, upon which a customs duty was paid equal to the internal revenue tax upon reimportation, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was 166,619 proof gallons.

The quantity of tax paid spirits for 1908, according to the Internal Revenue report (119,703,594.4 gallons) withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses, including spirits tax paid for bottling in bond, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, is less than the quantity (134,031,066.7 gallons) so withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, by 14,327,472.3 gallons, the decrease being distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade as follows:

1908 SHOWING.

Decrease in withdrawals of	Gallons.
Bourbon Whiskey	1,105,241.0
Rye Whiskey	1,240,878.8
Alcohol	1,131,879.8
Rum	338,831.5
Gin	174,651.9
High Wines	74,903.1
High-proof, pure, neutral or cologne spirits	10,003,454.4
Miscellaneous	257,631.8
Total Decrease	14,327,472.3

The quantity of spirits, as stated by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, upon which a customs duty was paid equal to the internal revenue tax upon reimportation, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, was 142,637.59 proof gallons.



"With us, law is nothing unless close behind it stands a warm, living public opinion. Let that die or grow indifferent, and statutes are waste paper, lacking all executive force."—*Wendell Phillips.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF SPIRITS RECTIFIED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Gallons.	State or Territory.	Gallons.
Alabama	218,716.7	Montana	71,543.5
Alaska		Nebraska	543,655.9
Arizona	8,401.6	Nevada	
Arkansas	93,806.3	New Hampshire	64,683.7
California	4,003,068.9	New Jersey	1,608,519.9
Colorado	136,869.8	New Mexico	8,403.6
Connecticut	792,927.9	New York	18,183,858.1
Delaware	427,013.6	North Carolina	633,157.1
District of Columbia	423,765.6	North Dakota	
Florida	43,408.3	Ohio	13,765,016.3
Georgia	703,382.2	Oklahoma	
Hawaii	34,532.7	Oregon	311,809.5
Idaho	1,785.8	Pennsylvania	12,607,716.1
Illinois	11,622,284.1	Rhode Island	215,340.9
Indiana	2,166,743.1	South Carolina	219,052.6
Indian Territory		South Dakota	
Iowa	193,538.8	Tennessee	2,794,142.1
Kansas		Texas	507,516.3
Kentucky	7,099,125.3	Utah	40,114.5
Louisiana	1,094,107.8	Vermont	136.8
Maine		Virginia	2,125,571.7
Maryland	6,748,108.7	Washington	431,065.0
Massachusetts	5,582,783.0	West Virginia	279,764.1
Michigan	369,217.9	Wisconsin	2,027,802.6
Minnesota	1,511,636.0	Wyoming	
Mississippi	88,737.6		
Missouri	4,161,741.4	Total	103,964,573.4

DECREASE IN THE EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS. 1908.

The quantity of spirits (1,383,151.5 gallons) withdrawn from distillery and general bonded warehouses for exportation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, is less than the quantity (1,586,602.6 gallons) so withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907,

by 203,451.1 gallons, the decrease being distributed among the different kinds known to the trade as follows:

The decrease in the withdrawal for exportation of	Gallons.
Bourbon Whiskey	31,429.0
Alcohol	218,625.1
Gin	134.9
Miscellaneous	1,030.9
Total Decrease	251,219.9

Increase in the exportation of	Gallons.
Rye Whiskey	17,147.8
Rum	21,933.7
High-proof, pure, neutral or cologne spirits	8,687.3
Total Increase	47,768.8
Net decrease in exportation	203,451.1

"In all governments, there must of necessity be both the law and the sword; laws, without arms would give us not liberty, but licentiousness; and arms without laws would produce not subjection, but slavery. The law, therefore, should be unto the sword that the handle is to the hatchet; it should direct the stroke and temper the force."—*Colton.*

UNITED STATES DRINK BILL.

There is no way of securing official information which would give the exact amount of the drink bill in America, or rather the amount which is spent in the American saloon in a single year. The dilution of liquors by the retailer, the slot machine, and other like devices, the dice box, and the other instruments for gain which make up the average saloon outfit, do not publish public reports. The sale of intoxicating liquor produces only a portion of the enormous waste of wealth for which the saloon is responsible. The official facts, however, given out by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, form a basis upon which may be estimated the amount which the retailers

of intoxicants receive each year from the sale of liquor alone.

The very small whiskey glasses used in the saloon, if well filled, measure out no fewer than fifty drinks of spirits. The most conservative estimate would place the retail price of domestic spirits at 10 cents per drink, and 15 cents per drink for imported spirits, or $5.00 per gallon for domestic and $7.50 per gallon for imported.

A gallon of beer measures out twelve very large glasses, which at a price of 5 cents per glass for domestic, means 60 cents per gallon, and at 7 1-2 cents for imported, means 90 cents per gallon.

An extremely conservative estimate for wines of all kinds would place the retail price of domestic wines at $1.50 per gallon and that of imported at $3.00 per gallon.

The total number of liquor dealers of all classes, who paid the internal revenue tax to the United States government in 1907, according to the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was 276,854.

Hence we have the following table, which may be considered not only authentic, but most conservative:

THE AVERAGE INCOME OF A LIQUOR DEALER (1907).

LIQUORS CONSUMED. (*From 1907 Record of Internal Revenue Commissioner.*)	*Gallons.*	*Av. No. gallons sold by each liquor dealer.*	*Retail price per gallon.*	*Total average amount taken in by each liquor dealer for the year.*
Spirits (domestic) . .	*149.818.683	541	$5.00	$2,705.00
Spirits (imported) . .	3,782,055	14	7.50	105.00
Malt liquors (domestic)	1.814,695,785	6,554	60	3,932.40
Malt liquors (imported)	7,171,842	26	90	23.40
Wines (domestic) . .	50,079,383	181	1.50	271.50
Wines (imported) . .	7,659,565	27	3.00	81.00

Total average amount taken in by each dealer for year.....$7,118.30
Total average amount taken in by each dealer per week..... 136.89

As a matter of fact, this average is entirely too low. All druggists and persons who, for any purpose, are compelled to pay internal revenue for selling liquors, are included in the 276,854.

*According to the Internal Revenue Commissioner, the dilution of spirits in 1907 by rectifiers amounted to 13,516,302 gallons, which is included in the above 149,818,683.

Probably not more than three-fourths, at most, of this number operate open saloons. If the exact facts could be ascertained, the average income from the sale of liquors alone for each regular saloon would probably not be less than $180 per week.

Taking the table figures, we find that at the rate of $7,118.30 each, the 276,854 liquor dealers in the United States in 1907 received, in payment for drink, $1,970,728,828.20.

It is therefore safe to say that, in round, conservative numbers, the United States drink bill for 1907 was not less than $2,000,000,000.

THE FAMILY INCOME AND THE DRINK BILL

It has been fairly well determined that the average man who drinks spends 50 cents a day for liquor. These figures are for this country. I believe he spends a little less in Germany and more in England. This takes from his income $182.50 a year. A man who is a steady drinker requires more medical attendance in a year than a man who is not. This has been demonstrated by physicians. More men are rejected by life insurance companies because they are drinkers than men who are weak otherwise. We have, therefore, less financial protection for the family of a drinker than for the family of a temperance person. A man who drinks creates more debts, as a rule, than a man who does not drink. Summing up all these things against the annual earnings of such a man, we find that he costs his family, through his habit, about $250 a year, which includes his liquor bill, his debts, his medical attendance and loss of profit in an insurance policy.

Now in the United States theree are 2,352,000 farm families whose annual income is less than $400; 3,422,000 city families whose income is less than $400; 1,447,000 farm families whose income is less than $600; 2,230,000 city families whose income is less than $600; 274,000 farm families whose income is between $1,200 and $1,800; and 1,413,000 city families whose income is from $1,200 to $1,800.

You deduct from the farm and city families having annual incomes less than $400, $250 for liquor, sickness, debts and loss of insurance, and you are steadily driving that family into bankruptcy or crime. The condition is a little better for those

families whose incomes are $600 a year, and who have net for their necessities but $350 a year, if the father is a drinking man. The loss is not so severe on the families with the larger income, but it, nevertheless, is a steady financial drain.

The diversion of so much money into a single habit and its attendant evils affects the purse of the breadwinner, the comforts of the home, and the schooling of the children; and the comforts and physical character of the head of the family himself are attacked.

The average factory worker of the United States receives $490 per year in wages, and there are 6,152,000 of such workers. Deduct from this $250 a year for liquor and its miseries, and half of the family's income is taken away. The average wage-earnings per year in the North Atlantic states of this Union are $479; in the South Atlantic states, $335; in the North Central states, $503; in the Western states, where mining is profitable, $670; or an average per year per man for the whole United States of $477. Take from this the $250 put into a habit and the blow which is dealt the individual and the family is too palpable to be ignored.

Figures of this character cannot be disputed. They are having extraordinary weight in this progressive day with thinking people, and in some ways they are doing more for the cause of temperance than a hundred other arguments that might be advanced.—Franz V. Feldman.

POSSIBILITIES OF CHICAGO'S LIQUOR BILL

Arthur Burrage Farwell devoted the greater part of a speech delivered at Palmer Park, Chicago, to statistics designed to prove the great financial and economic benefits to the community that would follow the closing of saloons. The object of his attack was a circular recently distributed by the saloon interests putting forth a claim that the closing of saloons would deprive 4,000,000 people of their livelihood and produce the greatest panic in history.

He asserted that the people of Chicago spent $52,000,000 a year in saloons, or $1,000,000 a week. That million dollars a week spent for drink, he said, would buy:

Flour, 200,000 barrels at $4.50	$ 900,000
Groceries	2,500,000
Milk, 1,250,000 quarts at 8 cents	100,000
Stoves, 200,000 at $20	4,000,000
Coal, 500,000 tons at $8	4,000,000
Wall paper	500,000
Carpet, 500,000 yards at $1	500,000
Furniture, 100,000 sets at $50	5,000,000
Clothes, 200,000 suits at $10	2,000,000
Overcoats, 200,000 at $10	2,000,000
Hats, 200,000 at $3	600,000
Shoes, 200,000 pairs at $3	600,000
Children's shoes, 500,000 pairs at $1.50	750,000
Hose, 1,000,000 pairs at 25 cents	250,000
Flannel, 1,000,000 yards at 50 cents	500,000
Cotton goods, 5,000,000 yards at 10 cents	500,000
Wagons to deliver the goods, 5,000 at $200	1,000,000
Workingmen's houses, six rooms, bath and all modern conveniences, 5,000 at $3,000 each	15,000,000

"And after doing all these things," he said, "we would have enough money left to pay the

Police department	$ 5,365,000
Fire department	3,125,000
Health department (instead of $600,000 as now)	1,000,000

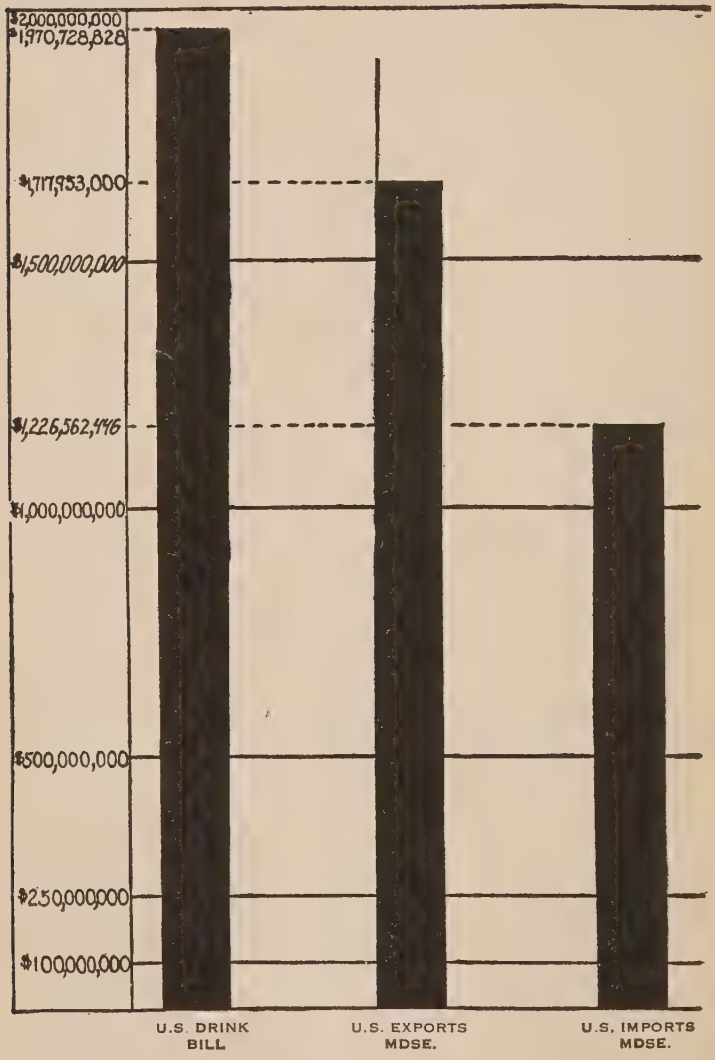
"And still we would have left over $4,000,000 for the benefit of the public school fund or to create and maintain additional parks and pleasure grounds for the people. This list of goods could be bought not only this year, but every year."—Louisville Post.

ESTIMATED DIRECT AND INDIRECT COST

The following statements from the "Psychology of Alcoholism," by Cutten, which estimates the direct and indirect cost of liquor in the United States in 1905, is very conservative:

"It was estimated that in 1905 the sum of $1,325,439,074 was spent directly for alcoholic beverages. This estimate was made from government excise statistics, but if one adds to this the additional amount which the consumer pays for adulteration, and the product of illicit stills, the amount would probably approach

UNITED STATES DRINK BILL, EXPORTS and IMPORTS



nearer $1,500,000,000. The indirect expense must also be counted. It has been computed that 1,500,000 men and women are daily either mentally or physically disabled for work as the result of drinking. In addition to this, let us compute the public expenses for the extra number of the judiciary, the police force, the jails, the prisons, the poorhouses and the asylums. The value of grain wasted, and the labor used in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, though already included in the annual drink bill, should again be added, inasmuch as it would increase the wealth of the country if put into some useful business. The total cost of alcohol to the United States, directly and indirectly, cannot be less than $3,000,000,000 per year. On the same basis the annual bill for 1907 would probably reach the figures of $3,500,000,000.

WHAT THREE BEERS A DAY WILL BUY

1 Barrel of flour,
50 Pounds of sugar,
20 Pounds of corn starch,
10 Pounds of macaroni,
10 Quarts of beans,
4 Twelve-pound hams,
1 Bushel sweet potatoes,
3 Bushels Irish potatoes,
10 Pounds of coffee,
10 Pounds of raisins,
10 Pounds of rice,
20 Pounds of crackers,
100 Bars of soap,
3 Twelve-pound turkeys,
5 Quarts of cranberries,
10 Bunches of celery,
10 Pounds of prunes,
4 Dozen oranges,
10 Pounds of mixed nuts.

FOUR BIG BARRELS HEAPED UP

and in the bottom of the last barrel, a purse with two pockets In one pocket a five dollar gold piece marked "a dress for mother," in the other pocket a ten-dollar bill, marked, "to buy shoes for the children."

THE SIZE OF THE LIQUOR TRADE

From the last investigations by the United States department of labor (which sought information from all the 161,483 establishments holding internal revenue receipts, and obtained the facts from 30,000 establishments), allowing the information received from the 30,000 places to be the basis, the following facts appear:

Total capital invested in the traffic.....$960,000,000
Number of proprietors and firm members.....191,000
Nmber of employers 242,000

Over nineteen-twentieths of all establishments are engaged in retail business; less than one-twentieth in wholesale and retail combined, or wholesale alone; 73 per cent were engaged in liquor traffic exclusively, and 26 per cent in liquor traffic and some other business.

The INCREASE in the withdrawal of distilled spirits for 1907 was 11,621,297 gallons. For 1908 the DECREASE amounted to 14,657,329 gallons.

The increase in withdrawal of fermented liquors for 1907 was 3,894,474 barrels.

The increase for 1908 amounted to only 201,569 barrels.

U. S. EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS BY COUNTRIES, 1908.

By Foreign Countries and Kinds.

(Quantities in Taxable Gallons.)

LAND OR COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED	BOURBON WHISKEY	RYE WHISKEY	MISCELLANEOUS	AGGREGATE
Africa	39.0	-------	4,214.3	4,253.3
Argentine Republic	8.7	-------	-------	8.7
Azore Islands	-------	-------	27.6	27.6
Bahama	-------	72.6	-------	72.6
Bermuda	2,039.7	209.3	4,423.1	6,672.1
British Guiana	-------	39.5	-------	39.5
Canada	801.9	928.8	211,440.0	213,170.7
Chile	8.7	-------	-------	8.7
China	-------	-------	16,398.7	16,398.7
Costa Rica	-------	-------	4,488.6	4,488.6
Cuba	852.9	335.5	-------	1,118.4
Ecuador	-------	54.3	-------	54.3
England	618.1	731.0	921,288.4	922,637.5
France	115.5	204.2	-------	319.7
Germany	95,402.8	39,523.9	16,142.6	151,069.3
Guatemala	-------	-------	28.7	28.7
Holland	-------	-------	2,307.4	2,307.4
Honduras	444.3	909.1	27,405.6	28,759.0
Ireland	-------	33.1	-------	33.1
Italy	-------	36.6	-------	36.6
Mexico	17,279.3	5,098.2	422.7	22,800.2
Nicaragua	21.6	-------	-------	21.6
Phillipine Islands	-------	2,515.6	153.9	2,669.5
Republic of Panama	4,522.8	1,286.5	-------	5,809.3
Scotland	115.3	-------	-------	115.3
Switzerland	38.4	37.9	-------	76.3
Tax Paid	57.8	27.0	-------	84.8
Total	122,366.8	52,043.1	1,208,741.6	1,383,151.5

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

ARTICLES TAXED	FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30		INCREASE	DECREASE
	1907	8061		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, prunes berries, figs and cherries (Gals.)	1,993,688	1,670,031	-------	323,657
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries (Gals.)	134,142,074	119,808,402	-------	14,333,672
Wine made in imitation of champagne, etc. (Bottles)	---------	a69	69	---------
Fermented liquors (Bbls)	58,546,111	58,747,680	201,569	---------

a—37 pints and 32 quarts.

SPIRITS UPON WHICH TAX WAS PAID BY STAMP DURING 1907 AND 1908.

	FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30	
	1907	1908
	Gal.	*Gal.*
Withdrawn, tax paid, from distillery warehouses	127,637,961.2	110,738,339.5
Withdrawn, tax paid, from general bonded warehouses	1,939,814.8	4,170,896.9
Withdrawn, tax paid, for bottling in bond	4,453,290.7	4,794,358.0
Spirits, upon which a customs duty equal to the internal revenue tax was paid upon reimportation	166,619.0	142,637.5
Porto Rican Rum tax paid by stamp	39,823.8	24,748.6
Tax paid by stamp on spirits seized and forfeited, illicit spirits, etc., and coupons issued in excess	40,564.4	28,668.2
Fruit Brandy, tax paid, withdrawn from special bonded warehouses	1,749,554.4	1,472,676.9
Fruit Brandy, tax paid, at fruit distilleries	225,780.0	188,373.5
Total quantity on Spirits tax paid	136,253,408.3	121,560,699.1
Decrease		14,692,709.2

"Progress, the growth of intelligence and power, is the end and boon of liberty; and, without this, a people may have the name, but want the spirit and substance of freedom."—*Channing.*

Part III. REVENUE AND TAXATION

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS, 1909.

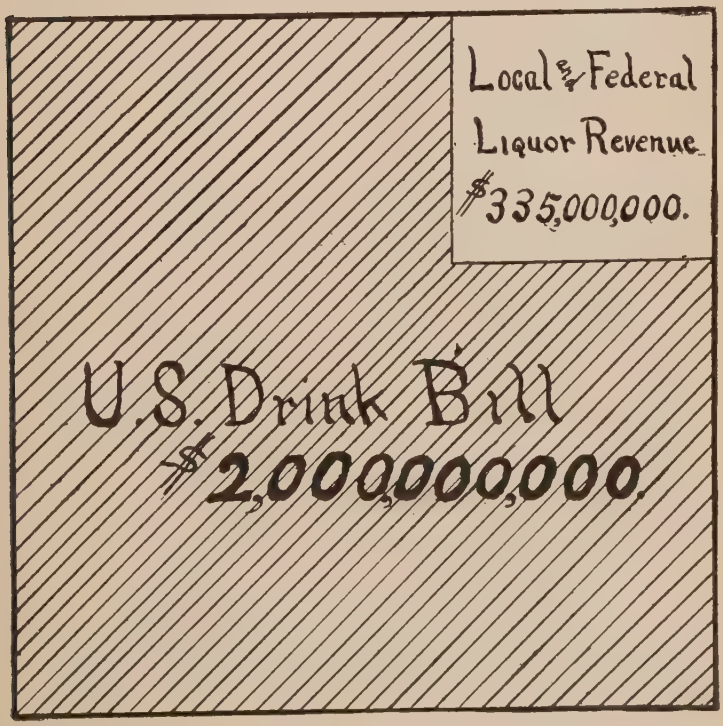
OBJECTS OF TAXATION	AMOUNT OF TAX PAID DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR		INCREASE	DECREASE
	1908	1909		
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	$396,511.72	$373,290.95		$23,220.77
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	32,247,192.39	26,951,861.05		5,295,331.34
Rectifiers (Special Tax)	133,983.49	134,854.29	$870.80	
Retail Liquor Dealers, (Special Tax)	3,050,229.22	2,828,869.77		221,359.45
Wholesale Liquor Dealers, (Special Tax)	337,220.48	335,771.19		1,449.29
Manufacturers of stills (Special Tax)	725.02	508.35		216.67
Stills and worms manufactured (Special Tax)	740.00	420.00		320.00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	331.60	1,165.10	833.50	
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	34,220.90	31,346.00		2,874.90
Grape Brandy used in the fortification of sweet wine	1,057.51	1,526.64	469.13	
Total	$36,202,212.33	$30,659,613.34		$5,542,598.99
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, Porter and other similar fermented liquors	$18,898,160.68	$17,101,246.41		$1,796,914.27
Brewers (Special Tax)	87,002.11	86,945.70		56.41
Retail Dealers in malt liquors, (Special Tax)	208,822.56	238,092.36	29,269.80	
Wholesale Dealers in malt liquors (Special Tax)	324,143.25	309,911.41		14,231.83
Total	$19,518,128.60	$17,736,195.89		$1,781,932.71

GREAT INTERNAL REVENUE DECREASE.

Peoria is the largest internal revenue producing place in the United States. Year after year the internal revenue receipts from Peoria have been increasing until, during the month of June, 1907, the total internal revenue receipts for the month were $2,373,820.40. During the month of June, 1908, the total internal revenue receipts amounted to only $1,972,933.11, thus making a total decrease in the internal revenue receipts for the month of June of this year as compared with the month of June of last year of $400,887.29.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ON LIQUORS. 1908.

LIQUORS	1907	1908
1. Distilled Spirits	$149,749,338.63	$133,626,286.55
2. Fermented Liquors	58,546,110.69	58,747,630.14
3. Special Tax, (manufacturing, wholesale and retail)	7,294,818.22	7,299,701.27
4. Stamps for special purposes and brandy for fortification of sweet wines	314,452.53	292,756.00
Totals	$215,904,720.07	$199,966,423.96
Total Revenue for 1907	199,966,423.96	
Decrease for 1908	15,938,296.11	



NUMBER OF LIQUOR DEALERS BY STATES.

(From 1907 Internal Revenue Report.)

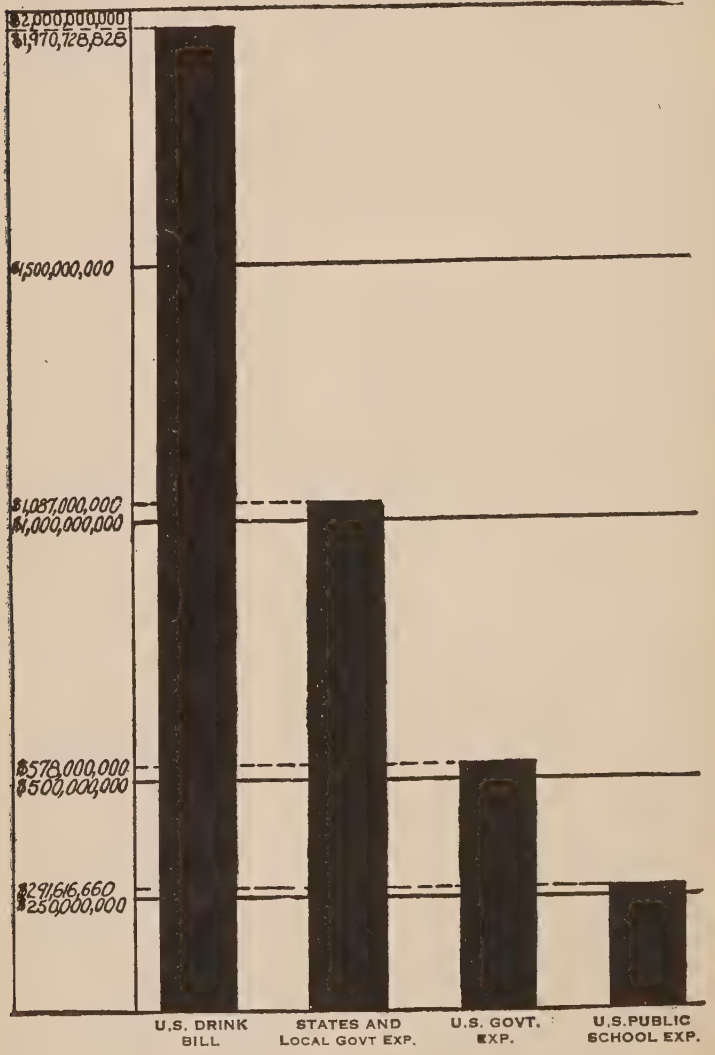
STATE OR TERRITORY.	*Rectifiers.*	*Retail Dealers*	*Wholesale Dealers*	*Brewers.*	*Malt Retailers.*	*Malt Wholesalers.*	*Total.*
Alabama	13	1,748	68	4	392	100	2,325
Alaska	...	527	20	6	5	10	568
Arizona	1	1,309	27	2	9	48	1,396
Arkansas	1	1,106	63	1	102	73	1,346
California	181	14,576	652	109	381	337	3,828
Colorado	14	3,310	120	15	183	186	16,236
Connecticut	36	3,498	58	26	164	215	3,997
Delaware	7	410	7	6	12	9	451
District of Columbia	19	930	32	5	65	29	1,080
Florida	2	932	42	1	144	52	1,173
Georgia	18	1,427	105	6	207	57	1,820
Hawaii	4	339	54	1	9	8	415
Idaho	....	1,420	26	17	52	74	1,589
Illinois	208	22,036	428	120	1,575	919	25,286
Indiana	20	8,936	83	47	733	482	10,310
Indian Territory	....	55	2	....	549	44	650
Iowa	27	4,491	81	21	585	515	5,720
Kansas	3	2,583	28	2	637	101	3,354
Kentucky	69	3,640	296	24	261	92	4,382
Louisiana	35	4,725	153	10	155	101	5,179
Maine	1	358	10	5	468	27	869
Maryland	82	4,841	134	24	97	159	5,337
Massachusetts	156	4,826	212	39	140	418	5,791
Michigan	12	9,298	77	90	531	354	10,362
Minnesota	75	6,573	122	84	1,197	557	8,608
Mississippi	3	515	35	....	65	27	645
Missouri	121	9,070	221	55	699	488	10,654
Montana	6	2,154	47	25	123	116	2,471
Nebraska	7	2,526	51	17	266	534	3,401
Nevada	8	1,696	35	6	13	60	1,818
New Hampshire	3	920	26	5	101	78	1,133
New Jersey	74	10,588	175	45	299	581	11,762
New Mexico	3	1,097	22	2	14	52	1,190
New York	460	34,753	1,208	214	478	623	37,736
North Carolina	15	817	50	....	327	27	1,236
North Dakota	....	1,055	3	....	850	68	1,976
Ohio	157	13,616	351	143	306	661	15,234
Oklahoma	1	962	27	2	188	99	1,279
Oregon	21	2,295	70	27	50	134	2,597
Pennsylvania	311	18,689	572	248	762	1,099	21,681
Rhode Island	19	1,893	37	7	21	52	2,029
South Carolina	4	665	10	1	151	75	906
South Dakota	....	1,426	26	4	156	175	1,787
Tennessee	42	2,064	81	8	196	51	2,442
Texas	32	3,585	84	19	2,984	349	7,053
Utah	5	984	21	5	60	53	1,128
Vermont	1	242	5	....	93	23	364
Virginia	36	2,357	89	8	172	82	2,744
Washington	34	4,271	115	39	163	202	4,824
West Virginia	13	1,555	25	19	177	202	1,991
Wisconsin	78	12,141	120	156	855	590	13,940
Wyoming	....	618	33	....	44	66	761
Total	2,447	236,448	6,439	1,720	18,266	11,534	276,854
Previous year	4,290	243,400	6,301	1,747	17,094	10,871	283,703

NUMBER OF LIQUOR DEALERS BY STATES

(From 1908 Internal Revenue Report.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Rectifiers	Retail Liquor Dealers	Wholesale Liquor Dealers	Brewers.	Retail Dealers in Malt Liquors	Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors	Total
Alabama	13	1,319	71	4	434	89	1,930
Alaska	1	472	11	4	7	6	501
Arizona	1	922	28	2	6	36	995
Arkansas	2	925	61	1	139	61	1,189
California	173	15,117	732	91	500	389	17,002
Colorado	11	2,247	91	12	78	112	2,551
Connecticut	37	3,405	64	31	137	257	3,931
Delaware	7	392	8	6	20	8	441
District of Columbia	21	1,002	26	5	53	33	1,140
Florida	3	824	55	3	152	55	1,092
Georgia	17	1,398	79	4	1,600	130	3,228
Hawaii	5	419	93	1	19	24	561
Idaho	3	1,306	19	15	39	61	1,443
Illinois	200	21,734	400	118	1,630	956	25,038
Indiana	31	8,513	101	39	617	388	9,689
Iowa	21	4,454	80	23	630	565	5,773
Kansas	1	2,559	11	2	658	103	3,334
Kentucky	75	3,320	253	25	336	82	4,091
Louisiana	43	4,561	188	11	125	137	5,065
Maine	----	344	2	4	480	40	870
Maryland	89	4,716	136	25	162	171	5,299
Masachusetts	164	4,770	225	38	216	428	5,841
Michigan	16	9,238	73	91	542	392	10,352
Minnesota	51	6,524	116	79	1,532	628	8,930
Mississippi	5	406	37	1	90	25	564
Missouri	100	8,418	219	54	562	481	9,834
Montana	3	2,142	40	21	120	120	2,446
Nebraska	9	2,462	46	15	353	465	3,350
Nevada	----	1,845	34	5	7	66	1,957
New Hampshire	3	855	23	4	99	83	1,067
New Jersey	68	10,674	178	43	293	584	11,840
New Mexico	2	1,281	28	2	26	63	1,402
New York	439	35,579	1,255	204	482	684	38,643
North Carolina	16	656	34	1	458	37	1,202
North Dakota	2	798	1	----	769	38	1,608
Ohio	159	13,655	401	125	261	624	15,225
Oklahoma	1	1,173	20	3	826	112	2,135
Oregon	19	2,312	68	23	53	105	2,580
Pennsylvania	298	17,645	645	251	737	1,029	20,605
Rhode Island	15	1,882	43	5	32	55	2,032
South Carolina	3	596	20	4	258	15	896
South Dakota	1	1,384	28	4	153	152	1,672
Tennessee	41	1,589	105	6	384	44	2,169
Texas	19	3,377	69	14	2,797	388	6,664
Utah	8	996	27	4	49	64	1,148
Vermont	3	231	5	----	94	21	354
Virginia	39	2,336	93	8	195	65	2,736
Washington	26	4,097	123	40	197	200	4,683
West Virginia	15	1,495	31	15	161	224	1,941
Wisconsin	69	11,698	114	155	839	677	13,552
Wyoming	----	499	16	8	27	56	601
Total	2,348	230,512	6,626	1,644	20,434	11,628	273,192
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1907	2,447	236,448	6,439	1,720	18,266	11,534	276,854

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF UNITED STATES DRINK BILL



REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM DISTILLED AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (1907).

States and Territories.	*Distilled Liquors.*	*Fermented Liquors.*	*Total.*
Alabama	$ 302,051.90	$ 127,241.65	$ 429,293.55
Arkansas	89,720.85	16,461.29	106,182.14
California	4,061,528.02	1,241,147.73	5,302,675.75
Colorado	220,318.60	421,558.48	641,877,08
Connecticut	295,903.49	1,243,016.37	1,538,919.86
Florida	25,494.48	22,143.30	47,637.78
Georgia	404,435.23	184,332.11	588,785.34
Hawaii	26,324.05	17,091.25	43,415.30
Illinois	46,292,611.82	5,502,418.72	51,796,030.54
Indiana	27,783,371.60	1,450,703.57	29,234,075.17
Iowa	139,053.59	461,195.30	600,248.89
Kansas	117,030.50	77,940.63	194,971.13
Kentucky	24,407,339.47	754,784.62	25,162,124.09
Louisiana	3,950,578.79	502,652.99	4,453,231.78
Maryland	4,127,776.43	1,470,326.15	5,598,102.58
Massachusetts	1,088,775.98	2,183,375.30	3,272,151.28
Michigan	1,635,529.88	1,555,786.60	3,191,316.48
Minnesota	158,575.08	1,290,581.45	1,449,156.53
Missouri	715,796.02	3,885,843.85	4,601,639.87
Montana	122,561.29	443,493.35	566,054.64
Nebraska	2,220,666.14	377,249.96	2,597,916.10
New Hampshire	52,081.07	339,779.16	391,860.23
New Jersey	303,142.69	3,175,590.01	3,478,732.70
New Mexico	55,907.73	34,383.40	90,291.13
New York	9,882,818.78	13,073,123.51	22,955,594.29
North Carolina	721,546.50	7,068.05	728,614.55
No. and So. Dakota	61,377.76	73,914.48	135,292.24
Ohio	12,839,005.75	4,374,639.16	17,213,644.88
Oregon	133,604.67	215,024.45	348,629.12
Pennsylvania	8,412,311.73	7,631,165.29	16,043,477.02
South Carolina	195,969.28	10,374.27	206,343.55
Tennessee	1,569,028.42	297,537.76	1,866,566.18
Texas	90,489.47	624,235.37	714,724.84
Virginia	730,873.26	216,415.93	947,289.19
Washington	114,489.53	873,111.13	987,600.66
West Virginia	280,454.04	349,014.80	629,468.84
Wiscorsin	2,708,340.03	5,042,096.74	7,750,436.78
Total	$156,336,901.89	$59,567,818.18	$215,904,720.07
Collections for fiscal year ending June 30, 1906	143,394,055.12	55,641,858.56	199,035,913.68

SPECIAL UNITED STATES REVENUE TAXES ON LIQUORS.

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels per year	$100.00
Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more per year	200.00
Wholesale liquor dealers	100.00
Retail liquor dealers	25.00
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors	50.00
Retail Dealers in malt liquors	20.00
Brewers manufacturing less than 500 barrels per year	50.00
Brewers manufacturing 500 barrels or more per year	100.00
Distilled spirits, per gallon	1.10
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each	.10
The same, when affixed to packages containing two or more more five-gallon cans, for export	.05
Wines, liquors or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine or as a substitute for wine, in bottles containing not more than one pint per bottle or package	.10
Same in bottles of more than one pint, and not more than one quart	.20
(The same rate for larger quantities.)	
Grape brandy used in the fortification of pure sweet wine, under an act approved June 7, 1906, per gallon	.03
Fermented liquors per barrel of not more than 31 gallons	1.00
(Proportionate rate one-half, one-third, one-sixth and one-eighth of barrel.)	
Fermented liquors, per barrel or package of more than 31 gallons and not more than 63 gallons	2.00

COST OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Prohibition in the District of Columbia would close 517 saloons. These saloons are estimated to sell on an average $15 worth of liquor per day. At 313 days to the year, this reaches the sum of

$2,427,315 annually, taken out of the homes of people, for the sole benefit of the 517 saloons.

To this sum we will add the results of the criminal calendar as follows:

To maintain the jail	$ 50,000
To maintain the workhouse	95,336
To maintain the insane asylum	275,000
Police and criminal courts	875,175
Total	$1,295,511
Subtracting the license fees of the 517 saloons at $800 each	413,600
Leaves a balance against the district	$ 881,911
Add the annual drink bill	2,427,315
Equals a total amount of	$3,309,226

PROFIT AND LOSS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LOSS

PROFIT

This represents the financial saloon drainage on the District of Columbia each year, which the taxpayers have to make good.

It should be added that 90 per cent of the prisoners in the jail get there through drink.

Of the occupants of the workhouse, 95 per cent get there through drink.

The insane asylum reports about 50 per cent get there through drink.

The moral damage of the 517 saloons and their associations cannot be estimated.—*A. M. Brown.*

COST OF SALOONS TO WAYNE CO., INDIANA.

For the year 1905 one person out of every forty-three in Wayne County, Ind., received help from the county. One person out of every 124 was incarcerated in jail and for every nine marriages there was one divorce granted.

Certain items of expenses to the county during 1905 are the following:

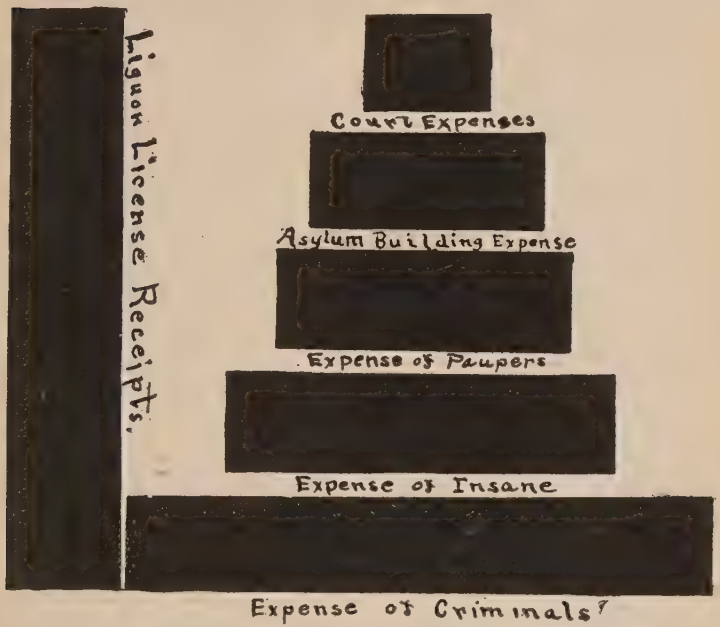
Cost of poor farm	$ 7,327.80	
Township poor relief	11,894.29	
		$19,222.09
Insane		1,157.60
Benevolent institutions		1,290.00
Orphans' home		2,368.35
Jurors and bailiffs		4,656.60
Other court expenses		3,656.60
Boarding criminals		5,456.16
Total		$37,807.40

THE TAX RECORD OF TWO CITIES.

In East Liverpool, O., in 1905 and 1906 the tax rate was 15.70; in 1907, the last year of the saloon, the tax rate was 16.15; in 1908, after sixteen months of no saloons, the levy is reduced to 15.05. In Wellsville, O., in 1906 the tax was 17.20; eight new saloons started and the next year, 1907, the tax was increased to 24; in 1908, after sixteen months of no saloon the levy is reduced to 14.

When East Liverpool had seventy-three saloons, the city did not have funds to buy two horse collars for the fire department; there was no food for the prisoners in jail because of the saloons and the chief had to advance funds to keep them from starving. Since the saloon was voted out, a new fire station has been built, repairs made on others, a new chemical engine added, free text books have been provided and the city has assumed part of the support of the city hospital, and yet the taxes are lower.

MASSACHUSSETS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SALOON



(Taken from an Address Delivered Before the Last State Legislature by One of the Members.)

After a year of careful investigation in regard to every criminal, the Massachusetts state bureau of statistics of labor reported to the legislature of this commonwealth the following facts (as per Statistics of Labor, pages 406 and 407);

That 75 per cent of the adult paupers in the state of Massachusetts were addicted to the use of liquor.

That 40 per cent attributed their pauperism to their own intemperate habits.

The report on crime says (pages 408 and 409):

That 96.44 per cent of all the adult criminals were addicted to the use of liquor.

That in 84.41 per cent of all the criminals, the intemperate habits of the offender led to a condition which induced the crime.

The report on the insane says (pages 411 and 412):

That 51.44 per cent of all the adults were addicted to the use of liquor.

That in 30 per cent the intemperate habits of the person led to insanity.

Upon this unquestioned basis, let us consider the expense to the state as the direct result of the license for the sale of intoxicating drink, as taken from the state auditor's report of 1905 (1906 not yet being in print):

Expenses of paupers, $899,269, 40 per cent of which would be	$ 359,707
Expenses of criminals, $891,998, 84 per cent of which would be	749,278
Expenses of insane, $1,606,207, 30 per cent of which would be	481,862
The state paid judges and district attorneys, $282,855, 51 per cent of which would be	144,256
Value of buildings for paupers, criminals and insane, $15,535,926, interest at 3½ per cent would be $543,757, 51 per cent of which would be	277,316
Making a total cost to the state for the care of the paupers, criminals and insane made so by drinking of intoxicating liquors, of	2,012,419
The state received from the liquor licenses (25 per cent of total license fees)	838,474
Showing beyond controversy that the state made a direct loss by license of the saloon of	$1,173,945

Which amount was borne equally by the taxpayers of the license and no-license districts.

FROM MAYOR OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Cambridge, Mass., April 16, 1908.

Dear Sir: I have received a letter from you with reference to the liquor question in this city, and beg leave to reply.

We are a city of about 100,000 population, and are now in our twenty-first consecutive year of no-license by vote of the citizens of this city under a statute of Massachusetts, which gives the several cities and towns in the state the opportunity of local option on this question. The vote for no-license has increased each year until we now have an overwhelming majority for no-license, persons of all political beliefs and different religious beliefs joining in this movement for no-license in our city.

From a statement published in 1906, I find that in 1886 the deposits in the banks amounted to $1,205,959.75, and the open accounts numbered 21,215. In 1906 the deposits amounted to $2,997,463.89, which shows an increase over 1886 of $1,791,504.14. The open accounts in 1906 were 47,093, showing an increase in new depositors of about 25,878, about four times as many as in the license times.

We have persons in this city now grown to manhood and womanhood who have never seen the open saloon, and I have no hesitancy in saying that it is the general opinion of all good citizens that conditions are far better under the no-license conditions than they were formerly.

(Signed) Walter V. Wardnen, Mayor.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., STATISTICS

(Population 100,000.)

SHOWING THE ADVANTAGES OF NO-LICENSE.

10 License Years, 1876-1886.		**15 No-License Years, 1886-1901.**	
POPULATION.			
Gain in ten years	11,772	Gain in 15 years	32,231
Average gain per year	1,177	Average gain per year	2,149
NEW HOMES.			
Gain in 10 years	1,516	Gain in 15 years	4,448
Average annual increase	151.6	Average annual increase	296.5
VALUE OF PROPERTY.			
Shrinkage in 10 yrs.	$3,190,783.00	Increase in 15 yrs.	$36,771,205.00
Av. annual shrinkage	319,078.30	Av. annual increase	2,451,413.67

SALOON LICENSE, OR TAX ON INCREASE OF PROPERTY.

License from 81 saloons in 1886	$81,000,000	Tax on $36,771,205.00 (increase of property) in 1901	$551,568.07
		Gain	470,568.07

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

1876	$4,907,597.36	1886	$ 6,560,934.98
1886	6,560,934.98	1901	13,246,147.38
Increase in 10 years.	1,653,337.44	Increase in 15 years.	6,685,212.48
Av. annual increase.	165,333.75	Av. annual increase	445,680.83

BANK DEPOSITORS.

In 1886, number of open accounts were 6,587 greater than 1876.	In 1901, number of open accounts were 19,927 greater than in 1886.
Average annual increase....658.7	Average annual gain.....1,328.5

INCREASE IN HIGH SCHOOL.

1876-1886.		1886-1901.	
Increase in number of pupils during 10 years	93	Increase in number of pupils during 15 years	750
Average annual increase during 10 years	9.3	Average annual increase during 15 years	50.6

PUPILS GRADUATED FROM GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In 1876	187	In 1901	564
In 1886	273	Increase during 15 years of no-license	291
Increase during 10 years of license	86	Average annual increase	19.4
Average annual increase	8.6		

APPROPRIATED FOR STREETS.

In 1876	$134,200.00	In 1886	$143,473.00
In 1886	143,473.00	In 1901	297,258.70
Increase	9,273.00	Increase	153,785.70
Av. annual increase	927.30	Av. annual increase	10,252.38

EXPENDED FOR LABOR.

In 1876	$41,284.92	In 1886	$ 70,595.60
In 1886	70,595.60	In 1901	132,975.63
Increase	29,310.68	Increase	62,380.03
Av. annual increase	2,931.07	Av. annual increase	4,158.67

MEN EMPLOYED ON STREETS.

In 1876	126	In 1886	158
In 1886	158	In 1901	325
Increase	32	Increase	167

"I can keep no terms with a vice that fills our gaols, destroys the comfort of home and the peace of families, and debases and brutalises the people of these islands."—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge.

NO-LICENSE DECREASES TAXES IN OHIO TOWNS.

The reocrds of the following representative no-license towns in Ohio show that the voting out of the saloons in these counties decreased the tax by the following amounts:

New Comerstown	4.50 mills in 3 years
Athens	8.00 mills in 1 year
Washington C. H.	1.50 mills in 2 years
Barnesville	3.05 mills in 7 years
Wooster	1.50 mills in 2 years
Wellsville	2.40 mills in 3 years
East Liverpool	1.20 mills in 1 year
Millersburg	5.70 mills in 4 years
Jamestown	4.40 mills in 6 years
Ashland	1.75 mills in 2 years

TAX RATE IN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES.

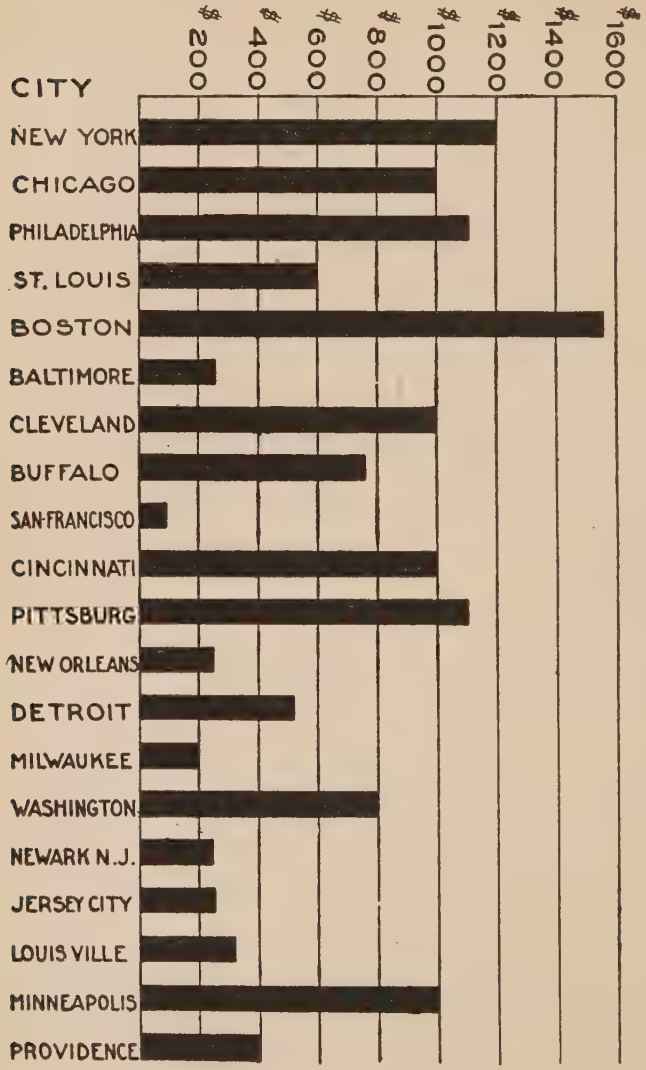
The average rate of taxation in the license cities of the state of Massachusetts, as compared with the average in the no-license cities of that state, is a remarkable financial argument in favor of the latter policy. There are 33 cities in the state; 20 of these are "dry" and 13 are "wet." The general average tax rate in these "wet" cities is larger than the general average in the "dry" cities by $1.09 for each $1,000 assessed.

MASSACHUSETTS "DRY" CITIES vs. OHIO "WET" CITIES.

Cambridge, Mass., with a population of 91,886, which has been without saloons for twenty-two years, has a tax rate of 18.3 mills; while Dayton, O., with a population of 85,333, a large supply of saloons and an assortment of breweries, has a tax rate of 25.4 mills.

Somerville, Mass., population of 61,645, no saloons, has a tax rate of 16.4 mills; and Akron, O., population 42,728, conspicuous for its supply of saloons and brewery equipment, has a tax rate of 28.2 mills.

Newton, Mass., population 33,587, without saloons for years, has a tax rate of 16.4 mills; and Springfield, O., population 38,253, rather priding itself on its beer production, and, perhaps, consumption, has a tax rate of 22.8 mills.


RATE OF LICENSE IN THE TWENTY LARGEST U. S. CITIES
(1900 CENSUS)
$200
$400
$600
$800
$1000
$1200
$1400
$1600
CITY
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA
ST. LOUIS
BOSTON
BALTIMORE
CLEVELAND
BUFFALO
SAN FRANCISCO
CINCINNATI
PITTSBURG
NEW ORLEANS
DETROIT
MILWAUKEE
WASHINGTON
NEWARK N.J.
JERSEY CITY
LOUISVILLE
MINNEAPOLIS
PROVIDENCE

INDIANAPOLIS TAXES AND FACTS.

In 1892 the tax levy in Indianapolis was $1.57 and the city paid $87,493.45 for its police force.

In 1907 the tax levy was $2.19 and the city received from its 740 saloons $185,000 in taxes, and also $11,000 from brewery licenses. The city was required, however, to pay out $252,620.30 for its police force.

During the year 1907 there were 2,445 arrests in the city of Indianapolis for drunkenness and just 20,000 watches were pawned in the various pawn-broking shops.

BARNESVILLE, OHIO, "WET" AND "DRY."

The following is the record of the tax rate in Barnesville, Ohio, (5,000 population) under license and no-license:

Year	No. Saloons	Municipal tax on each $100 property
1902	12	$1.00
1903	0	.90
1904	0	.90
1905	0	.90
1906	0	.90
1907	0	.85

JAMESTOWN, OHIO, "WET" AND "DRY."

Year	No. Saloons	Municipal tax on each $100 property
1901	5	$2.87
1902	0	2.70
1903	0	2.41
1904	0	2.66
1905	0	2.51
1906	0	2.43

DECREASED TAX RATE IN "DRY" ATHENS, O.

Athens, the county seat of Athens County, Ohio, and the seat of the Ohio University, with a population of about 5,000, voted "dry" June 23, 1907, notwithstanding that the liquor people declared that such a course meant higher taxes.

The levy for the new year and the following table, comparing the past with the present, is interesting:

1906, (wet) tax rate ..... 40.3 mills
1907, (wet) tax rate ..... 40.8 mills
1908, (dry) tax rate ..... 40. mills

A decrease of .8 mills the first year.

It is interesting also to note the tax rate of other municipalities in Athens County that retained the saloons until November of 1908, when the entire county voted dry:

NELSONVILLE, TWENTY-FOUR SALOONS

1906, (wet) tax rate ..... 42.2 mills
1907, (wet) tax rate ..... 44.6 mills
1908, (wet) tax rate ..... 45.4 mills

GLOUSTER, TWELVE SALOONS.

1907, (wet) tax rate ..... 40.7 mills
1908, (wet) tax rate ..... 44.7 mills

CAMBRIDGE, O., TAX RATE AND SALOONS.

Year 1905, without saloons, tax rate was ..... 34.8 mills.
Year 1906, without saloons, tax rate was ..... 35.2 mills.
Year 1907, with saloons, tax rate was ..... 36.0 mills.
Year 1908, with saloons, tax rate was ..... 40.2 mills.

OHIO CRIME, INSANITY AND TAXES.

For the purposes of this comparison the state of Ohio is divided into five divisions. First, Harrison County, which has been without saloons for about ten years; second, third and fourth divisions, which represent all the other counties of the State except the four largest, divided according to the proportionate number of saloons; and fifth, the four largest counties:

	Saloons per 100,000	Felons	Insane per 100,000	Taxes per $1,000	Money per Capita	Credits per Capita
Harrison County	0	0	28.8	$19.79	$41.73	$54.24
Second Division	69	14	52.8	23.80	21.02	29.88
Third Division	159	32	65.3	28.12	18.34	24.06
Fourth Division	335	44	73.5	35.39	16.78	21.07
Four Largest Counties ..	540	61	91.8	39.23	4.68	5.30

Part IV. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND CRIME

There are no general official data from which anything like a correct estimate may be made. The only data which are absolutely official are those which were obtained by two official investigations in Massachusetts. One of these investigations was made by the nine criminal courts of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, in 1880, and the other was made by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, under the direction of the legislature, in 1895. Both practically demonstrated the same facts, the last investigation varying only 1 per cent in the amount of crime traceable directly and indirectly to the liquor traffic.

DIRECT RESULTS

The first investigation shows the following:

Number of court sentences for drunkenness	12,221
Number for selling liquor without license	68
Number for all other crimes	4,608
Total number of court sentences for the year	16,897

Thus it will be seen that almost 73 per cent of all crimes committed during the year were directly chargeable to the liquor traffic.

INDIRECT RESULTS

A further investigation by the same courts and persons developed the fact that of the 4,608 sentences for "other crimes" referred to above, 2,097 of the offenders were under the influence of liquor when the offenses were committed.

This gives us then another table:

Number of court sentences for drunkenness (direct)	12,221
Number for selling liquor without license (direct)	68
Number where criminals were under the influence of liquor when crime was committed	2,097
All other cases	2,511
Total	16,897

Thus it is shown in this official investigation that of all offenses committed, more than 85 per cent were traceable directly or indirectly to the liquor traffic.

THE 1895 INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of 1895 resulted as follows:

Out of 26,672 crimes committed in Massachusetts during that year, 22,514 were committed by criminals who acknowledged that their intemperate habits led to a condition which induced the crime, and 21,873 confessed to being under the influence of liquor when the crime was committed.

In other words, 84.41 per cent of all the 26,672 crimes were due to intemperate habits and 82 per cent were committed while the criminal was under the influence of liquor.

CRIME IN NEW YORK

"During the last year there were 28,519 commitments to the jails, and 3,615 to the penitentiaries for intoxication. These figures do not include many thousand others for the same offense punished by a fine, which was paid before commitment. It would appear that one-half of the convictions in the criminal courts of the state are for this single offense."—Report of the New York State Commission on Prisons for 1903.

FROM HIGH AUTHORITY

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Judge Alton G. Dayton, of the Federal Court, while on the bench today, declared the liquor business and dishonesty are inseparable, and asserted 75 per cent of the crimes arise from the saloon. He said:

"I have said it and I again proclaim it, that no man can be engaged in the sale of liquor and be honest. He will take the last dollar of a drunken man, kick him out and send him on to a drunkard's grave. They study dishonesty, and come into court and perjure themselves to avoid punishment. We don't license any man to rob, steal or murder, but you can take the licensed saloons generally of the country and the murders committed under the sale of liquor will average one murder for every saloon in the country."

THE OHIO PENITENTIARY DEBTOR TO LIQUOR

Columbus Ohio, April 24, 1903.

The records of the Ohio penitentiary show that 1,250 persons have been received into this institution during the last eighteen

months. That of these, 930 acknowledge themselves to have been intemperate, viz., that they used intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Of the 930 thus described, 325 of them declare that intoxicating liquor was the direct cause of their crimes, and if they had been sober, the crimes would not have been committed and that they would not be in the prison. The average term of sentence of these 325 persons is three and one-sixth years; the aggregate sentence of the whole number, barring thirteen life sentences, is 1,031 years.

It will be noted that thirteen of these have life sentences. The records also show that the average cost of the conviction of the prisoners received during the last three months is $144.44 each. This may be taken as an average for the year. The annual report for the last fiscal year shows that the average cost for maintenance for each prisoner to the state is $176.63.

Respectfully yours,

D. J. Starr, Chaplain and Librarian.

DRINK AND CRIME

Rev. George Warren, chaplain of the Missouri penitentiary, says that out of 2,279 convicts in the prison at the time he made an investigation, 85 per cent of the entire number came there directly through the influence of liquor, and that 5 per cent of the remainder came there indirectly from the same cause. That is, 2,000 of the convicts in the Missouri penitentiary are the result of the licensed liquor traffic in that state.—St. Louis Christian Advocate, October 28, 1903.

CRIME IN LICENSE AND NO-LICENSE CITIES

The report of the Board of Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts for 1906 shows that in the thirty-three cities of the state the average number of crimes, "other than drunkenness," for each 1,000 population committed during that year were 14.61 in license cities and 12.37 in no-license cities.

CRIME IN PORTLAND AND BOSTON

Boston, Mass., is the nearest large city to Portland, Me., says Clinton N. Howard, a three-hour ride on a good train. It has the most stringent system of regulation and the highest

license of any large city in the country.

For every 10,000 of the population, Boston has 426 arrests for drunkenness, and Portland has 84.

It costs Boston $3 per capita to police the city, and Portland $1.05.

It costs Boston 29 cents per capita for jails, and Portland 2 cents.

And comparing prohibition Maine with licensed Massachusetts, for every 10,000 population Massachusetts has 33 criminals in the penitentiary and Maine has 13.

So that prohibition Maine shows only one-third of the criminality of licensed Massachusetts.

DRUNKENNESS IN LICENSE AND NO-LICENSE CITIES

The Board of Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts report conditions in the thirty-three cities of that state for the year 1906 as follows:

(For Each 1,000 Population.)

Number arrests for drunkenness in no-license cities.....14.47
Number arrests for drunkenness in license cities.....33.18

In other words, for every 100 cases of drunkenness in no-license cities, there were 233 cases in the license cities of Massachusetts, the population being considered.

FROM MAYOR OF EMPORIA, KAN.

Emporia, Kan., April 24, 1908.

My Dear Sir: The conditions in Emporia under no-license are very gratifying. More or less liquor is sold surreptitiously and in violation of the law. Some is sold under the law, but outside the evident intent of the law, but the amount of such sales all taken together is very small for a town of 10,000 people. We have very little intemperance. Our police pick up from two to five drunken men each month. Usually the names that appear on the police docket from month to month are the same.

Our town is especially free from crime, and we feel that the condition is much better than it would be if liquor were sold freely. The liquor law is as well enforced as any of our laws. Popular government can fail only in those communities where the people are either overtly or tacitly lawless. Where the

majority of people are actively in favor of law enforcement, democracy cannot fail. I believe that our people will hold in the matter until liquor selling and all other practices that corrupt or impoverish any part of the community will be effectively prohibited.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. H. Glotfelter, Mayor.

ALCOHOLIC AREAS AND CRIME

The following table, compiled by T. N. Kelynack, M. D., shows that the incidence of homicides and assaults increases progressively as we pass from the less to the more alcoholic areas:

AREAS	*Homicides and Assaults*	*Drunkenness*	*Attempted Suicide*
Agricultural counties . . .	116.33	226.3	3.46
Mining districts	237.34	1,091.2	2.43
Manufacturing towns . .	265.73	479.8	6.42
Seaports	409.73	990.6	10.56

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY REPORT

The investigation of the committee of fifty resulted in the securing of the following information, which is published in the report of that committee on "The Economic Aspect of the Liquor Problem." The total number of cases reported to the committee was 13,402.

THE CAUSES OF CRIME.

(From 13,402 Cases Reported.)

	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Intemperance alone	2,261	16.87		
Intemperance and unfavorable environment	677	5.05		
Intemperance and lack of industrial training	479	3.57		
Intemperance, unfavorable environment and lack of industrial training	477	3.56		
Intemperance, lack of industrial training and unfavorable environment	285	2.13		
Total cases in which intemperance was the sole or predominating cause.....			4,179	31.18

CAUSES OF CRIME (Cont.)

	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Unfavorable environment and intemperance	648	4.84		
Unfavorable environment, lack of industrial training and intemperance	461	3.44		
Unfavorable environment, intemperance and lack of industrial training	420	3.13		
Lack of industrial training and intemperance	499	3.72		
Lack of industrial training, intemperance and unfavorable environment	268	2.00		
Lack of industrial training, unfavorable environment and intemperance	219	1.63		
Total cases in which intemperance was a contributing cause			2,515	18.76
Total cases in which intemperance appeared as a factor			6,694	49.94
Unfavorable environment alone			986	7.36
Lack of industrial training alone			959	7.16
Unfavorable environment and lack of industrial training			1,576	11.76
Lack of industrial training and unfavorable environment			998	7.45
Crimes not induced by any of these causes			2,189	16.33
Total			13,402	100.00

In June, 1907, the Stoelting of Norway passed an amendment to the national constitution which, after 1908, permits all women over twenty-five years of age to exercise the right of franchise in national elections. The only requirement is that each woman who votes shall pay an income tax on at least $133 in the cities and $84 elsewhere.

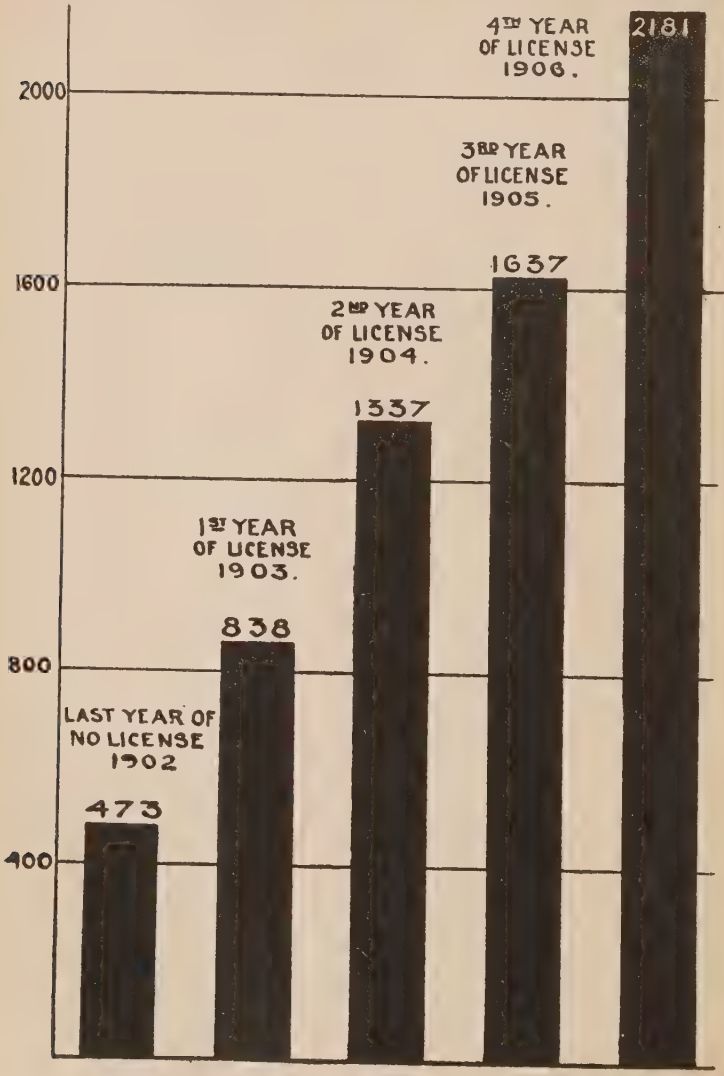
ALCOHOL AND CRIME IN EUROPE.

These highly suggestive figures are closely paralleled by the statistics of European nations. Thus Dr. William C. Sullivan, Medical Officer in His Majesty's service, says: "Personal investigation directed to this matter in the English prisons indicated that about 60 percent of graver homicidal offenses and about 82 percent of minor crimes of violence could be attributed mainly to the influence of alcoholism. In the graver cases this influence was almost always due to chronic intoxication, except in some instances where an initial abnormality of mind had created a special susceptibility to the action of alcohol. In the less serious cases, on the other hand, as many as 15 percent of the criminals acted under the influence of merely casual drunkenness."

"As far back as 1834," says Dr. T. N. Kelynack, editor of the British Journal of Inebriety, "a select committee of the House of Commons declared that to the traffic in intoxicants was due 'the spread of crime in every shape and form.' Later testimony, (including that of numerous Select Committees and Royal Commissions) has affirmed the same contention. The Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, formerly chaplain to His Majesty's Prison at Clarkenwell, estimates that 75 percent of crime as he has seen it in prison work may be 'directly or indirectly attributed to intemperance,' and so experienced an observer as Mr. Thomas Holmes endorses the statement that '75 percent of crime is in some way connected with drink.'" In Scotland, according to a report of the President of the Prison Commission, 90 percent of the inmates of correctional institutions are directly or indirectly the victims of alcohol. Of 53,000 persons arrested for minor offenses in the year 1896, almost three-fourths were under the influence of liquor when taken into custody. In Ireland, it is similarly estimated (according to Baer and Laquer) that from 75 to 90 percent of offenses against the law owe their origin to the use of alcohol.—*Henry Smith Williams, M. D., L. L. D.*

"Experience serves to prove, that the worth and strength of a state depends far less upon the form of its institutions than upon the character of its men, for the nation is only the aggregate of individual conditions, and civilization itself is but a question of personal improvements."—*S. Smiles.*

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL DRUNKS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



EFFECTS ON CRIME IN OKLAHOMA.

The record of the seven larger cities in Oklahoma for the first nine months of 1908, as compared with the same months of 1907, shows the following:

	1907.	1908.
Total arrests	3,572	1,436
Total disturbing the peace	535	302
Total number of drunks	1,492	435

In six of the smaller cities of Oklahoma the record for the first nine months of 1907 and 1908, respectively, is as follows:

	1907.	1908.
Total arrests	734	234
Total disturbing the peace	223	66
Total number of drunks	319	60

RECORD OF ALBANY, GEORGIA.

The City of Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia, went dry the first of January, 1908. The following is the comparison of the number of arrests for all offenses in that city, without prohibition and with it:

Number of arrests:	1908	1907
January	81	117
February	45	144
March	63	108
April	45	126
May	54	117
June	45	135
July	45	144
August	36	135
September	54	153
Total	468	1,179

IMPROVEMENT IN TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

The figures of arrests comparing eight months in Tuscaloosa in 1907 with dispensary-saloon, and the same period in 1908 under prohibition are as follows:

	Total Arrests	Drunkenness
Eight months, 1907, dispensary	815	118
Eight months, 1908 prohibition	336	45

LOW LICENSE CITIES AND CRIME

(CENSUS 1900)

CITY	NO. SALOONS	TOTAL ARRESTS	ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS
Baltimore . . .	2,230	28,150	3,573
Cleveland . . .	2,096	22,250	12,535
San Francisco . .	3,175	30,851	15,704
Cincinnati . . .	1,692	13,642	2,011
New Orleans . .	1,517	16,046	4,576
Milwaukee . . .	2,145	5,666	2,197
Washington . .	495	29,483	5,233
Newark, N.J. . .	1,464	7,394	1,914
Jersey City, N. J.	1,031	6,625	3,458
Louisville, Ky. .	900	6,945	1,269
Providence, R. I.	495	11,257	6,361
Indianapolis . .	624	8,294	1,611
Kansas City, Mo.	602	* 15,817	* 2,577
Toledo, O. . . .	876	4,359	319
Columbus, O. . .	610	4,655	1,137
New Haven, Conn.	382	5,246	2,711
Memphis, Tenn.	504	6,054	1,609
Portland, Ore. . .	362	8,347	2,999
Dayton, O . . .	444	5,097	1,567
Richmond, Va. .	379	7,090	2,099
Nashville, Tenn.	198	10,838	2,948
Hartford, Conn.	163	4,892	3,064
Wilmington, Del.	175	3,792	1,317
Trenton, N. J. .	291	3,363	1,096
Bridgeport, Conn.	296	2,485	1,068
Oakland, Calif. .	247	5,226	2,432
Hoboken, N. J. .	379	2,672	1,174
Evansville, Ind. .	289	1,894	443
Savannah, Ga. .	236	5,687	941
San Antonio, Tex.	105	4,003	a 1,285

** For preceding year.* *a. For latest reported year.*

HIGH LICENSE CITIES AND CRIME

(CENSUS 1900)

CITY	NO. SALOONS	TOTAL ARRESTS	ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS
New York	10,537	* 133,749	* 71,573
Chicago	7,017	a 77,763	a 40,796
Philadelphia	1,814	75,699	37,821
St. Louis	2,581	25,520	5,201
Boston	783	43,033	27,792
Buffalo	1,514	20,185	9,119
Pittsburg	1,814	31,251	17,290
Detroit	1,285	8,978	2,320
Minneapolis	381	5,289	2,549
St. Paul	356	4,933	2,141
Denver	410	9,838	1,923
Allegheny	233	4,381	915
Worcester	91	5,761	4,034
Syracuse	376	4,730	2,040
Fall River	100	4,704	2,476
Los Angeles	200	10,390	5,417
Omaha	229	9,400	3,733
St. Joe, Mo.	173	3,869	1,063
Scranton	200	2,649	1,708
Albany	342	3,245	1,121
Atlanta	90	16,088	2,734
Grand Rapids	187	2,185	1,162
Seattle	240	8,288	576
Reading	170	1,478	823
Camden, N. J.	222	2,831	1,317
Lynn	66	4,096	2,661
Lawrence	56	3,064	1,770
New Bedford	57	2,302	1,567
Des Moines	91	4,366	1,825
Springfield	55	2,658	1,656
Troy, N. Y.	229	1,759	375
Utica, N. Y.	239	2,177	890

** For preceding year. a. Disturbing peace included with drunkenness.*

LESS CRIME UNDER NO-LICENSE

The author of the article, entitled "The Battle of the Bottle," which recently appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, gives some convincing statistics in connection with liquor and crime in Virginia.

According to his statements, in forty-six no-license counties in Virginia, the criminal expenses of 1906 averaged 82 mills for each inhabitant. In the twenty-six modified license counties the criminal expenses averaged 91 mills, and in the saloon counties the average was 139 mills.

The criminal expenses of the dry cities averaged 211 mills, while the average for the wet cities was 410 mills. In the five strongest dry counties of the state, the average criminal expenses for each inhabitant were only 45 mills, while the five strongest whiskey counties had an average of 296 mills for each inhabitant.

The criminal expenses for the County of Norfolk alone, which is largely saloon territory, amounted to more than the combined criminal expenses of thirty-six different dry counties in the state.

The number of prisoners in the counties also demonstrated the same truth. In forty-six dry counties there was one prisoner for every 5,122 of the population, while in the twenty-eight wet counties there was one prisoner to every 2,913 of the population.

DRUNKENNESS IN BOULDER, COL.

1906 and 1907. Town wet from October to February.		1907 and 1908. Town dry.		For the 5 months immediately preceding the "dry era."	
October	17	October	6	May	7
November	11	November	6	June	16
December	19	December	6	July	29
January	4	January	4	August	16
February	11	February	4	September	12
Total	62	Total	26	Total	80

It will thus be seen that the percentage of drunkenness for the five corresponding months last year is 59 per cent more than under the "dry era," and that the percentage for the five months immediately preceding the exit of the saloons is 67.5 per cent more than at present.

SALOON TERRITORY AND PENITENTIARY INMATES

(By Theodore Alvord, Supt. W. Va. Anti-Saloon League.)

There are fifty-five counties in West Virginia.

Thirty-two counties grant no liquor licenses.

Twelve counties grant licenses in one town each.

Eleven grant licenses wherever an application is made.

There were 748 prisoners in the penitentiary the first day of October, 1904.

Of this number, 106 came from the thirty-two no-license counties; 184 came from the twelve one-town license counties; 458 came from the eleven license counties.

One hundred and fifty-nine came from Fayette County, which has 3 per cent of the population of the state and 20 per cent of the inmates of the penitentiary.

Fayette County has fifty-three men in the penitentiary more than have the thirty-two no-license counties.

The license counties have one man in the penitentiary for every 599 of their population; the twelve one-town license counties have one for every 1,371; while the thirty-two no-license counties have one for every 4,022.

Several no-license counties have no one in the penitentiary, several have one each, and the highest number from any no-license county is nine.

Hancock County, which has not had a saloon for sixty years, had not one cent of criminal expenses for the year ending October 1, 1904.

The criminal expenses of the no-license counties averaged 72 mills for each inhabitant; the one-town license counties averaged 93 mills, and the license counties averaged 267 mills.

Fayette County and McDowell is each a paradise for the saloon—that is, each has saloons everywhere any one thinks he can make the business pay, and the saloons are run without any reference to the law. The first has one person in the penitentiary for every 202 of population, and McDowell has one for every 190; the criminal expenses in Fayette are 491 mills for each inhabitant, and in McDowell, 919 mills for each inhabitant.

FARGO, N. D.

There are no places in Fargo where liquors, wines or beers can be procured. Nor has there been for ten years or more. If the question of admitting a saloon were to be submitted to our voters, the votes favoring the establishment of saloons would be hardly worth counting. We have comparatively no crime in Fargo. During my incumbency of the mayor's office beween 1896 and 1902—was out of office four years—there was not a hold-up, stabbing, shooting, assault of women, in fact, there were practically no felonies committed during that time. Our police records show a number of drunks, but we are unfortunately so near Moorhead that they will wander over there in spite of all we can do to prevent it. They do not, and cannot get anything to get drunk on on this side; they can, and do go to Moorhead and bring liquor over in bottles and drink it here. That we cannot prevent.—Mayor J. A. Johnson.

SHOWING IN VIRGINIA COUNTIES

During the month of November, 1906, the clerks of a number of county courts in the "Northern Neck" of Virginia gave the following figures in answer to inquiry:

Counties	White Population	Colored Population	In Jail White	In Jail Colored
Mathews	5,000	3,000	1	..
Middlesex	2,925	5,325	..	..
Northumberland	5,680	4,166	..	..
Gloucester	6,220	6,608	1	..
Lancaster	4,058	4,891	..	1
Total	23,883	23,990	2	1

Log cabins have given way to comfortable homes, among the colored population. They have good churches, and the white and colored people live in harmony. "There is no longer a negro problem," one clerk writes, "but a labor problem."

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET

By Mary A. Livermore.

In the old days of Indian warfare, the savages would sometimes capture a soldier, brave, and fleet, and full of daring, and, moved by admiration of his superb physique, would make him

a conditional offer of his life. Leading him out to the head of two lines of braves and warriors, placed opposite each other, and forbidden to move an iota from their positions, the Great Chief would say: "If you can run down between these lines of braves, every one of whom is free to strike at you as you fly, and can escape unharmed, you shall have your life, and be set free."

Today in our cities and large towns, a great host of our boys and girls are obliged to run a more deadly gauntlet, and are struck down continually. In the present order of things, there is little chance for them. For they are environed by saloons which incite to manifold misdoings, familiarize them with vice, break down their moral natures and enfeeble their intellects.

"WET" AND "DRY" TENNESSEE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SALOON.

In the years 1905-6 there were 1,350 prisoners sent to the state prison. The twelve wet counties, with a population of 601,623, furnished 851 of this number, or one prisoner for every 707 of their population. The other eighty-four counties, with a population of 1,418,993, furnished 499, or one for every 2,844 of their population, which is little more than 4 to 1 from the wet counties.

LIST OF COMPARISON OF SOME WET AND DRY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.		*Population.*	*Criminal Costs.*	*Per Capita.*
Sullivan . . .	Wet	24,935	$ 1,268.41	5.1
Hawkins . . .	Dry	24,267	603.42	2.6
Greene	Dry	30,596	549.23	1.8
Campbell . . .	Wet	17,317	3,863.56	22.4
Sevier	Dry	22,021	443.63	2.0
Union	Dry	12,894	238.01	1.9
Knox	Wet	74,302	8,045.41	10.9
Blount	Dry	19,206	931.16	4.9
*Roane	Dry	22,738	2,688.20	11.8
Hamilton . . .	Wet	61,695	12,283.69	19.9
Marion	Dry	17,281	439.35	2.6
Davidson . . .	Wet	122,815	19,104.32	15.3
Hickman . . .	Dry	16,367	567.65	3.5
Shelby	Wet	153,557	31,588.42	14.4
Fayette	Dry	29,701	771.00	2.6

*Roane County is a mining county and has been cursed by the jug trade.

FIVE MONTHS OF PROHIBITION IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Birmingham, Ala., has now been under prohibition for five months. From January 1 to June 1 the figures are as follows, in comparison with the arrests for a corresponding period last year:

Month.	TOTAL ARRESTS. (License)	(Prohi.)	Month.	ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS. (License)	(Prohi.)
January	778	504	January	174	33
February	706	492	February	159	52
March	913	630	March	167	61
April	932	556	April	168	33
May	808	561	May	190	46
Totals	4,137	2,743	Totals	858	225

RESULTS IN WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester, Mass., with a population of approximately 140,000, entered the dry list of Massachusetts cities, May 1, 1908. The police court records for the first twenty-five days tell practically the same story as that of other cities which have recently voted dry. The total arrests for drunkenness under license from May 1 to 25, 1907, was 356, while the total arrests for drunkenness under the no-license regime from May 1 to 25, 1908, was 73. On May 26, 1908, there was only one arrest for drunkenness recorded, while on the same day in 1907, there were 22 arrests for drunkenness.

SAVING IN MAURY COUNTY, TENN.

The Columbia Daily Herald, commenting on the results of abolishing saloons from Maury County, says:

"In 1906, there was paid from the state treasury on account of criminal prosecution in Maury County the sum of $7,595.95. This was the last year of the saloon. For 1907, nine months of which there were no saloons in the county, the criminal costs paid from the state treasury were $2,223.94. However, in the costs paid for 1906 is included the cost of the celebrated Rountree case, amounting to $1,763, and in order to make an absolutely fair comparison, this sum is deducted from the costs for that year.

Deducting the costs of the Rountree case and the total amount for 1906 was $5,812.94. This is more than twice as much as the sum for 1907.

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

The first nine months of prohibition in the cities of Georgia have fully demonstrated the effectiveness of the law in reducing crime, decreasing the number of cases of drunkenness and adding to the general prosperity of the cities. The criminal record for the City of Atlanta for the first nine months of 1908, when the prohibition law was in force, furnishes a marked contrast to that of the same nine months of 1907 when the saloons were operating in the city. The record for all cases, as well as the cases of drunkenness, is as follows:

	Total No. Cases.		No. Drunks.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
January	1,568	637	553	65
February	1,340	712	442	128
March	1,478	862	405	133
April	1,670	928	555	145
May	1,656	849	424	115
June	1,571	1,006	389	158
July	1,899	1,251	517	263
August	1,886	1,337	470	289
September	2,018	1,398	597	302
Total	15,086	8,990	4,352	1,598

In other words, during the first nine months of 1908, under prohibition, there were 6,096 fewer cases tried, or a reduction of 40 per cent. The reduction in the number of cases of drunkenness was 2,754 or 60 percent.

In addition to the decrease in crime the general prosperity of Atlanta under the prohibition regime is shown in various ways, despite the financial panic during the beginning of the year. The building permits for the first nine months of 1908, as compared with the same months of 1907, tell the following story:

	1907	1908
January	$ 484,897	$ 251,187
February	602,411	147,215
March	560,876	284,737
April	395,306	1,294,136

May	428,774	365,056
June	419,147	464,393
July	435,464	514,857
August	242,672	389,305
September	256,188	436,019
Total	$3,825,735	$4,156,905

The tax returns from Fulton County, in which Atlanta is located, did not fulfill the prophecy of the saloon sympathizers when the law went into effect. The tax returns this year went from $73,473,865 to $75,608,195, showing an increase of $2,131,330, and all this without the aid of the saloon revenue.

The police records in the City of Brunswick, Ga., tell practically the same tale as those of Atlanta. The number of cases tried for the first nine months of 1908, as compared with the same months of 1907 in Brunswick, was as follows:

	1907	1908
January	47	7
February	40	4
March	33	10
April	26	5
May	29	8
June	32	8
July	23	5
August	35	6
September	43	4

FOUR MONTHS OF PROHIBITION IN KNOXVILLE, TENN.

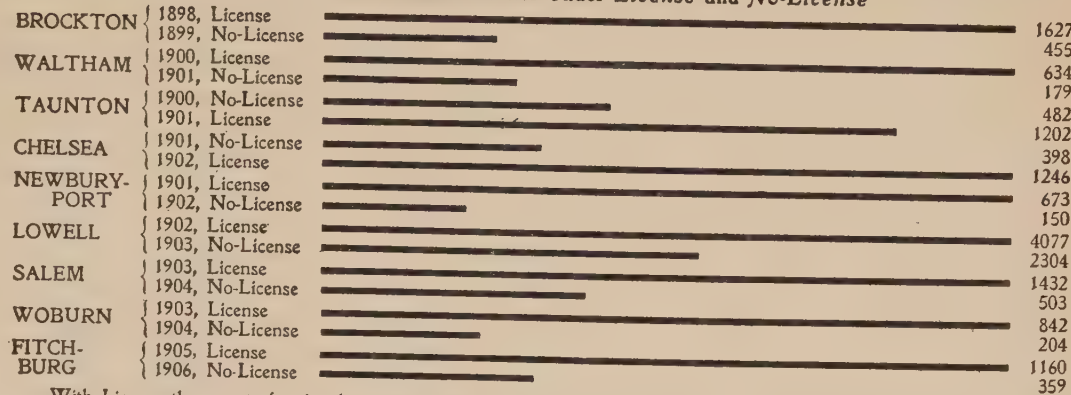
The following are the latest figures of arrests for drunkenness in Knoxville, Tenn., for the four months from January to May, under prohibition and license.

Month.	(Prohibition) 1908.	(License) 1907.
January	79	172
February	106	216
March	112	229
April	105	207
Totals	402	824

THE VALUE OF NO-LICENSE.

COMPARATIVE ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS

The *Same* Massachusetts Cities Under *License* and *No-License*



With License the arrests for drunkenness in the ***same cities*** are from 2 to nearly 5 times as great as with No-License.

The Chicago Tribune says: "The 8,000 saloons of Chicago contribute 75 per cent of the criminals and cost the city $5,125,000 for the care of the saloon products."

Commissioner Wadlin reported to the Massachusetts legislature in 1896 that 96 per cent of the adult criminals in that state were so because of the liquor traffic.

REMARKABLE SHOWING OF BROCKTON, MASS.

From 1897 to 1898 Brockton tried prohibition. The next year she returned to license, and followed this with another year of prohibition. We have sandwiched these years together in their order. A more striking argument for the no-license principle could not well be made than is here derived from two particulars only:

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS

Under no-license, 1897-98	453
Under license, 1898-99	1,627
Under no-license, 1899-1900	455

INCREASED VALUATION

Under no-license, 1897-98	$ 968,811
Under license, 1898-99	444,481
Under no-license, 1899-1900	1,241,884

Part V. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND PAUPERISM

The official investigation, by the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, under the direction of the legislature, in 1895, showed the relation of the liquor habit to pauperism as follows:

Total number of inmates of almshouses	3,230
Number whose condition was due to personal use of liquor	1,274
Number whose condition was due to use of liquor by parents	156
Number whose condition was due to use of liquor by guardians	99

It will be seen that of the 3,230 cases, 1,529, or 47 per cent, were due directly or indirectly to the liquor habit.

In addition to these facts, which were acknowledged, the investigation also disclosed the following:

Number of persons addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors	2,108
Number having both parents intemperate	1,550

LIQUOR AND PAUPERISM

In Michigan, a license state, there are 76 poorhouses, with 3,096 paupers in 84 counties, or 309 paupers for each 100,000 population.

In Maine, there are but 163 paupers to each 100,000 population.

In Kansas, 44 out of the 106 counties do not have a single pauper in the poorhouse.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY REPORT

The following table, which is condensed from the figures given in the report of the committee of fifty on the "Liquor Problem in Its Relation to Pauperism," is the latest report of general character. This table covers the information which the committee was able to secure from an investigation which had to do with a total of 8,420 inmates of almshouses:

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES DUE TO LIQUOR

	PERSONAL HABITS.		HABITS OF OTHERS.	
	Condition Due to Personal Use of Liquors	*Cause of Condition not Reported*	*Condition due to intemperate habits of others*	*Cause of Condition not Reported*
Males	2,236	227	327	1,709
Females . . .	529	221	408	892
Totals . . .	2,765	448	735	2,601
Per cent . . .	32.84	5.32	8.73	30.89

PAUPERISM IN LICENSE AND NO-LICENSE CITIES

From the twenty-seventh annual report of the Massachusetts state board of charity, we gather the following statistics for the thirty-three cities of Massachusetts in 1906:

COST TO MAINTAIN POOR DEPARTMENT

Cost per 1,000 population in license cities..... $675.00
Cost per 1,000 population in no-license cities..... 378.00

The cost of pauperism in license cities is therefore 79 per cent greater than in no-license cities.

RECORD OF COLCHESTER, VT.

In the year ending February 1, 1903 (prohibition), Colchester had fifteen convictions for drunkenness.

In the year ending February 1, 1904 (license), Colchester had 114 convictions for drunkenness.

In the year ending February 1, 1906 (license), Colchester had 281 convictions for drunkenness.

Cost of pauper department for year ending February 1, 1903 (prohibition)	$2,681.91
Cost of pauper department for 1904 (license)	3,539.74
Cost of pauper department for 1905 (license)	3,989.51
Cost of pauper department for 1906 (license)	7,672.21
Excess in three years of license over prohibition	6,860.70
Other excesses paid on justice orders, state treasury, attorneys, miscellaneous	2,332.82
Making a total excess paid by the town on account of the saloons	9,193.52
Total cash received from license fees in three years	6,600.00
Net loss to the town in the three years	2,593.52

HOMES OWNED IN STATES

(From U. S. Census Report, 1900.)

STATES	*Entire Number in State*	*Number Owned by Families*	*Per Cent*
New Jersey	408,993	136,055	33
Maryland	239,837	90,702	37
Virginia (mostly dry)	360,749	170,574	47
Delaware	39,007	13,641	34
West Virginia (mostly dry)	183,780	98,469	53
Massachusetts	604,873	206,127	34
Connecticut	200,640	76,855	38
Maine (dry)	161,588	102,537	63
Vermont (dry)	80,559	47,751	59
New Hampshire (dry)	96,534	50,593	52
Rhode Island	92,735	26,009	28
Nebraska	217,990	120,705	55
South Dakota	82,290	56,785	69
Missouri	646,872	322,244	49
North Dakota (dry)	66,360	49,163	74
Kansas (dry)	319,422	183,286	57
Iowa (mostly dry)	476,710	282,760	59

These three groups form a fair basis for comparison and show conclusively that those states which were "dry" or "mostly dry" when these figures were compiled by the census bureau (1900) had a much larger per cent of families who owned their own homes than did the "wet" states.

PAUPERISM UNDER LICENSE AND NO-LICENSE

A Comparison in New England

Of the six states that compose the New England group, Maine is under prohibition; Vermont and New Hampshire are over three-fourths dry under the local option laws; more than one-half of the territory of Massachusetts is dry under the local option law of that state, while in Connecticut and Rhode Island, the larger part of the area is under license, and the great majority of the people live in saloon territory. The two states of Connecticut and Rhode Island are the best representatives of license states in New England, while Maine is the only prohibition state in the group.

The latest comparative official figures (January 1, 1905) disclose some most interesting comparisons between Maine and these two license states.

On January 1, 1905, there were in the state of Maine 1,124 paupers in almshouses, or 163 paupers for every 100,000 of the population. In the State of Connecticut on the same date there were 2,330 paupers in almshouses, or 256 for every 100,000 of the population, while in Rhode Island there were 829 paupers in almshouses, or 196 for every 100,000 of the population.

Connecticut Pauperism. Maine Pauperism.

These figures are based on the population of the states according to the 1900 census, and speak for themselves.

The other states of the New England group tell practically the same story in proportion to the condition of license or no license.

PAUPERISM IN TWO CITIES.

From August, 1907, to August, 1908, the township trustees paid for the support of the poor of East Liverpool, O., a city of 20,000, $1,041.44; Wellsville, O., also without saloons, a city of 11,000, paid $354; while Steubenville, O., a city of 17,000, with saloons galore, spent $8,765.42, and during July and August the treasury was so depleted that citizens had to subscribe $2,000 in addition to help the starving and clothe them. The amount spent for the poor in the two places, Steubenville and East Liverpool, are in the ratio of $10.76 to $1.00.

PAUPERISM IN "WET" AND "DRY" OHIO COUNTIES.

County	Population	No. Saloons	No. Paupers
Van Wert	30,394	22	614
Huron	32,330	50	355
Hancock	41,934	41	354
Williams	24,953	22	264
Tuscarawas	53,751	97	466
Mahoning	70,134	299	912
Highland	30,982	0	64
Morgan	17,905	0	39
Fayette	21,715	1	53
Clinton	24,202	0	86
Harrison	20,486	0	78
Ashland	21,284	1	94

From reports of Ohio Secretary of State and Ohio Auditor of 1907.

CAPITAL REQUIRED FOR EACH EMPLOYEE.

The capital required to keep one person employed in various industries is as follows:

Boots and Shoes	$ 770
Clothing	1,018
Furniture	550
Brick and Tile	1,720
Printing and Publishing	1,376
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	1,481
Iron and Steel	2,200
Liquors and Beverages	8,837

Part VI. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND INSANITY

Alcohol was a cause of insanity in 21.66 per cent of the cases admitted to public insane hospitals in Massachusetts in 1906, according to the report of the state board of insanity. If the same percentage holds true for other inmates of the hospitals, there were in Massachusetts, in 1906, 2,190 insane persons whose insanity was due in part, at least, to drink. Their support cost the state not far from $600,000. Among the insane criminals, alcohol was given as a cause of insanity in 47.22 per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU REPORT

As a result of the investigation of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, in Massachusetts, we have the following for the years in which the investigation was made.

Total number of insane 1836
Number where cause could not be ascertained 330

Total number considered in investigation.....1506
Number where insanity was caused by personal use of liquor 383
Number where insanity was caused by use of liquor by parents 20
Number where insanity was caused by use of liquor by others 123

Thus it will be seen that of the 1506 cases investigated, 526, or 35 per cent, were due directly or indirectly to the use of liquors.

INTEMPERANCE AND INSANITY

DeClouston, who, at the time of his report (1890) on the subject, was the physician superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, said:

"Taking the admissions to the West House alone—that is, working people chiefly—and confining the inquiry to men between twenty-five and sixty, the chief wage earning period of life, I find that fifty-three of the total of 124, or 42.7 per cent, were of those in which alcoholic excess was assigned as the predisposing or existing cause."

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY.

Considering the United States as a whole, it is variously estimated that from 25 to 30 per cent of all the insane patients admitted to the asylums year by year owe their misfortune, directly or indirectly to the abuse of alcohol. The statistics of other countries are closely similar. In England and Wales, according to the estimate of Dr. Robert Jones, alcohol claims 17,000 victims among an asylum population of 116,000.

The testimony of Continental alienists is no less unequivocal, and the statistics upon which their opinions are based are no less suggestive as to the alarming increase in the ravages of alcohol in recent years. Thus the official returns from the asylum of St. Anne, in Paris, for the period 1872-1885 show that of 31,733 insane patients, 28 percent of the men and less than 6 percent of the women owed their condition to alcoholism. But of the patients in the same institution in 1900, according to Dr. Legrain, no fewer than 51 percent of the men and 22 percent of the women were alcoholics.

Altogether similar are the returns from the asylums of Vienna. According to Tilkowski, 14,391 insane patients were under treatment there during the period 1871-1882; and of these 25 percent of the men were victims of alcohol. At the International Congress Against Alcohol, held in Vienna in 1901, it was shown that the corresponding percentages for these institutions had grown to over 31 percent for the period 1885-1896. For the years 1894 and 1895, the figures rose to just over 40 percent. * * * * * * *

Drs. Baer and Laquer report that in the asylums for the insane in Prussia, in the years 1880-1883, the proportion of alcoholics among the male patients was 30 to 32 percent. In 1886 the proportion had risen to 35 percent; in 1887 to 37 percent; in 1888 to 40 percent. If cases of congenital idiocy were included in the estimate, the power of alcohol made itself felt, in the last named year, to the extent of 45.5 percent. The reports of individual asylums of Prussia are not altogether confirmatory. Thus Dr. Nasse, at Sieburg, found alcohol a factor in the causation of insanity among 27 percent of the male patients in the institution; Dr. Jung, in Lebus, places the figures at 25 percent of all admissions; and Dr. Pelham, at Grafenberg, reports 22 percent of male patients in the same category.—*Henry Smith Williams, M. D., L. L. D.*

LONDON COUNCIL ASYLUM RECORD

Since the opening of the London County Council Asylum at Claybury in 1893, the statistics for the first twelve years show that out of 10,688 persons (4,739 men, 5,949 women) who have been received, no less than 1,057 males and 742 females have been received with drink as an exciting or predisposing cause of their insanity, a proportion of 22 per cent of the men and 12 per cent of the women, or a total of 14 per cent of the whole.

During the same period, a total of 43,694 persons have been received into all the lunatic asylums of London, of whom 7,182 persons, viz., 16 per cent, were definitely ascertained to owe their insanity to drink or intemperance.—"The Drink Problem," by Kelynack.

SOCIAL NECESSITY OF THE SALOON

By James M. Buckley, D. D.

(Editor New York Christian Advocate.)

Are saloons, brilliantly lighted, furnished with seats to which all are admitted free, selling ardent spirits and other intoxicants by the glass, filled with temptations of every kind to young and old, to drink (though they give free society, make convenient places for meeting, furnish warmth and light and free seats), so evil in their effects that it would be better not to have the social necessity met than to meet it in that way? * * *

The fatal defect of the saloon, as a means of gratifying the social instinct, is that it depraves the tastes of its habitues so that they prefer bad society to good. The saloon is an insuperable obstacle to the growth of good society.

The saloon not only demoralizes the social instinct as respects casual meetings, but the social instinct as normally developed in the family. No frequenter of the saloon loves his home, if he has one. The habitual frequenter of the saloon rarely desires a home, or is possessed of the qualifications to make one happy.

The saloon, therefore, should never be spoken of pityingly or patronizingly. Its existence is a disgrace to the American people, and whoever assumes or implies that it is other than evil, and that continually, whatever his inward feelings toward it, strengthens it.

Part VII. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

LABOR WAGES AND NO-LICENSE.

The average yearly wage for each laborer in the no-license cities of Massachusetts is $542.75. The average in license cities is $468.66. The total wages paid to labor in all the no-license cities of Massachusetts is $27,706,941.75, which is $4,534,085.73 more than the same number of laborers would receive if they were employed in the license cities of the state.

RESULTS IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

Greensboro, North Carolina, voted dry, January 1, 1905. This city has a population of about 30,000. The following statement of facts is made by the Honorable A. M. Scales, the former state's attorney of Greensboro:

"As to the business of the city: The growth of Greensboro has been quite remarkable and has attracted the attention of the whole state, and the prophecies of business ruin made during the campaign have been falsified. We offer two evidences which no one can deny or minimize. These are the postoffice receipts and the bank deposits, which are as follows:

POSTOFFICE RECEIPTS

1904	$51,109.62
1905	57,050.67
1906	70,264.44

"The bank deposits as given by the chamber of Commerce are as follows:

1904	$2,501.128.00
1905	2,719,310.00
1906	3,045,000.00"

LONG BEACH, CAL.

In 1900, the city of Long Beach voted no-license. The population at this time was about 3,000. It is now more than 17,000,

having increased 466 2-3 per cent in seven years without the assistance of saloons.

During the last year of the saloon regime, there was but one bank in Long Beach—there are now six banks. During the three years preceding the adoption of no-license policy, the bank deposits increased from $85,000 to $140,000, or about 65 per cent. From 1900 to 1906, under no-license, the bank deposits increased from $140,000 to $3,725,511, or 2,500 per cent. In 1900 there were eleven real estate agents; in 1906 there were 300. During these six years the number of grocery stores increased from eight to thirty-three; the number of hardware stores from three to eleven; the number of dry goods stores from four to eight; the number of clothing stores from three to seven; the number of churches from seven to seventeen; the number of schools from two to nine; the number of papers from one to three.

THE VALUE, TO A CITY, OF TWENTY-FIVE SALOONS

Santa Barbara, Cal., in 1904 had 25 saloons. Riverside, Cal., with the same population, did not possess so much as a single dramshop.

The comparative figures given herewith for that year are decidedly significant:

	Santa Barbara. (Wet.)	*Riverside. (Dry.)*
Population	11,000	11,000
Assessed valuation	$6,586,433	$7,019,905
Number of saloons	25	0
Number of city police	8	5
Total number of arrests	892	338
Number of arrests for drunkenness	269	71
No. of arrests for disturbing peace	155	34
Number of arrests for vagrancy	281	148
Number cases tried in police court	355	135
Received from saloon licenses	$7,500	0
City tax rate	$1.30	$1.10
Taxes collected at above rate	$85,623	$77,218
Deposited in savings banks	$121,325	$199,351
Number of churches (Protestant)	9	21
Number scholars in public schools	1,400	1,898
Number of grocery stores	16	19
Number of meat markets	5	8
Number of clothing stores	3	6

The argument is certainly convincing. The dry city operates with fewer police by three, fewer arrests for drunkenness by 198, fewer arrests for disturbing the peace by 121, fewer arrests for vagrancy by 133, fewer police court trials by 220, a lower tax rate by $0.20, an increased revenue due to greater amount of taxable property by $8,405, and larger savings by $78,026.

JACKSON, TENN., RENTS ADVANCE

At 12 o'clock, April 1, every saloon in Jackson, Tenn., permanently closed its doors. The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Press, of April 1, speaking of the effect of this, says that business property leases in Jackson were held at higher figures than ever before and that predictions of depression proved entirely wrong, and gives a considerable list of saloons that have been put out of business, but which have been rented for better business and at better rates, and in summing up the entire matter, says:

"In the business portion of the city the more desirable locations are bringing from 10 to 25 per cent increase in rents over last year. It had been predicted that rents would fall, and there would be a general depression. Business in Jackson has been better so far this year than any year in its history. There has been a rush for the more desirable buildings and the many changes caused by the vacating of the saloons have given vigor and impetus to business. By May 1, more than one-third of the city will have changed locations; everyone seeking the more advantageous localities. Hence the decided increase in rent of business property. Long leases are being taken wherever they can be obtained."

BROCKTON, MASS.

Brockton, Mass., April 14, 1908.

Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry of April 10, would say that Brockton has been a no-license city, excepting one year, ever since the local option law went into effect twenty-two years ago. We have, therefore, given no-license a very thorough trial and you could not get a man of any standing in this city to come out publicly and advocate a change to license.

The yearly earnings of Brockton shoemakers, according to the report of the United States census bureau, are $660 as compared with $528 for Haverhill and $547 for Lynn, both of which

cities have continued to vote license for quite a number of years past. We have a better class of tenements more centrally located than are found in the license cities. Our people are better fed and better clothed than they are in cities where they have the saloon. I find the poor department of Haverhill has averaged to cost $18,223.84 more per year for ten years than the poor department of Brockton; also that the police department has cost $8,435.74 more per year for the same period of time. Haverhill's population is 25 per cent smaller than ours.

Other equally strong comparisons might be given as to growth in valuation, population and savings bank deposits.

Yours truly,

George W. Alden.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

These figures are compiled from the reports for these two cities for 1901.

FOR THE YEAR 1901.	TOPEKA, KAN.	LINCOLN, NEB.
	No Saloons.	*High License.*
Population	36,000	45,000
Licensed saloons	None.	42
Property value	$33,500,000	$30,000,000
Debt to the state	632,000	2,032,000
Bonded debt	66,378	1,169,000
Spent on permanent improvements	211,202	47,408
Saloon revenue	None.	42,000
Total tax rate	56c per $100	66c per $100
General average of all city school teachers, per month	$76.58	$66.02

Part VIII. LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND LABOR

A BIG PRICE

The last census report showed a capital of $415,284,468 invested in malt liquor manufactories.

The sum of $852,974,955 was spent for beer last year.

It was necessary for Americans to spend last year more than twice the capital invested in this industry to give employment to the 42,000 men working in its manufacture.

It was necessary for the American people to spend $20,308 for beer for each man employed in its manufacture, while the average paid by the manufacturers of beer to wage earners, including all salaried officers and clerks, was only $800 per year.—Illinois Issue.

WHERE LABOR COMES IN

The United States census returns for 1900 give the amount of wages paid by the traffic to labor as $28,005,484, a little more than half the sum named in the circular. According to the census returns, the ratio of wages paid to the value of the products of liquor manufacturing has dropped, in the cost of distilled liquors from 0.69 in 1850 to 0.17 in 1900, and in the cost of malt liquors, from 0.15 in 1860 to 0.10 in 1900.

It is interesting in this connection to note that when the public spends $100

For distilled liquors, labor gets	$ 1.08
For malt liquors, labor gets	5.18
For boots and shoes, labor gets	22.50
For clothing, labor gets	22.10
For bread, labor gets	17.94
For average products of industry, labor gets	17.78

THE SALOON AND THE LABORER

Circulars of inquiry were sent by the United States commissioner of labor to 7,000 labor employing concerns, all of which are representative in their lines of business. There were 6,976 replies received. Of these, 5,363 state that they take the drink habit into consideration in employing new men. The reason given by most is that it is simply a business precaution. The employer is liable for damage done by accident in his establishment, and it is only prudent to employ only men with clear heads. Workingmen should take warning.

A private gentleman in California, wrote letters to 207 labor employing corporations, asking their position on the drink question, and what chance a young man had, who drank, to get employment with them as compared with a young man as well prepared in other ways to serve them, who did not drink. Answers came back to him from 197 out of the 207. They all said: "From motives of business wisdom, we are opposed to

the drinking habit among our employes. The young man who drinks has simply no chance with us if we can get those who do not drink."

Eleven Klamath County ranchers and cattlemen, in a discussion of the saloon's right to existence among them, said: "We shall vote to put away the saloon because we cannot get sober men enough to do our work while the saloon exists, and the men who are not sober are a constant loss to us."

A Clatsop County lumberman said: "I lose thousands of dollars every year because of the saloon's pandering to the drinking habit of my men. I shall vote this June against the saloon."

LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS AND THE WORKINGMAN

(According to the Last Government Census Report.)

How some of the industries gave employment to working people according to the money invested in the various industries:

The boot and shoe manufacturers employed one person to each $675 invested in the industry.

The hosiery and knit goods manufacturers employed one person to each $950 invested in the industry.

The cotton goods manufacturers employed one person to each $1,522 invested in the industry.

The woolen goods manufacturers employed one person to each $1,749 invested in the industry.

The slaughter and packing industry employed one person to each $2,402 invested in the industry.

The flour and grist mills employed one person to each $5,102 invested in the industry.

The manufacturers of liquor employed one person to each $8,688 invested in the industry.

THE CASE OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Capital invested in breweries	$6,455,000
Capital invested in clothing manufactories	6,150,000
Capital invested in boot and shoe manufactories	3,281,000

From these industries the following table is taken:

	Amount invested.	Men employed.	Wages paid.
Brewers	$6,455,000	434	$ 381,000
Clothing	6,150,000	3,132	1,561,000
Boots and shoes	3,281,000	4,868	2,031,000

From the above it is readily seen that one-half of the investment in the shoe industry employs eleven times as many hands and pays five times as much in wages as the breweries. The same investment that gives employment to 434 men in the breweries of Rochester would give employment to 9,736 hands in the shoe industry.

The picture frame factories of Rochester, with one-thirty-second of the capital invested, employ twenty-four more hands than the breweries and with the same amount of money invested would employ 13,000 men.

If we divide the money now spent in the saloons in the country at large among the the twenty leading necessaries of life, it would require $400,000,000 more raw material than is now used in the manufacture of drink to manufacture them, and give employment to 1,347,000 more men.

THE LIQUOR PRODUCTION vs. OTHER INDUSTRIES

(Compiled from Bureau of Census Report, 1905.)

PROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED

GROUP	*Capital Invested*	*Number of Wage Earners*	*No. of Wage Earners for Each $1,000,000 Invested*
Iron and steel and their products . .	$2,331,498,157	1,156,305	496
Lumber and its manufactures	1,013,827,138	735,945	726
Leather and its finished product . . .	440,777,194	255,368	580
Paper and printing . .	798,758,312	350,205	439
Vehicles for land transportation . . .	447,697,020	384,577	858
Liquors and Beverages	**659,547,620**	**68,340**	**104**

It will readily be seen from the above table, that of all the leading industries of the nation, none employ so few men in proportion to the capital invested, as the liquor industry.

"Poverty, like most social evils, exists because men follow their brute instincts without due consideration."—John Stuart Mill.

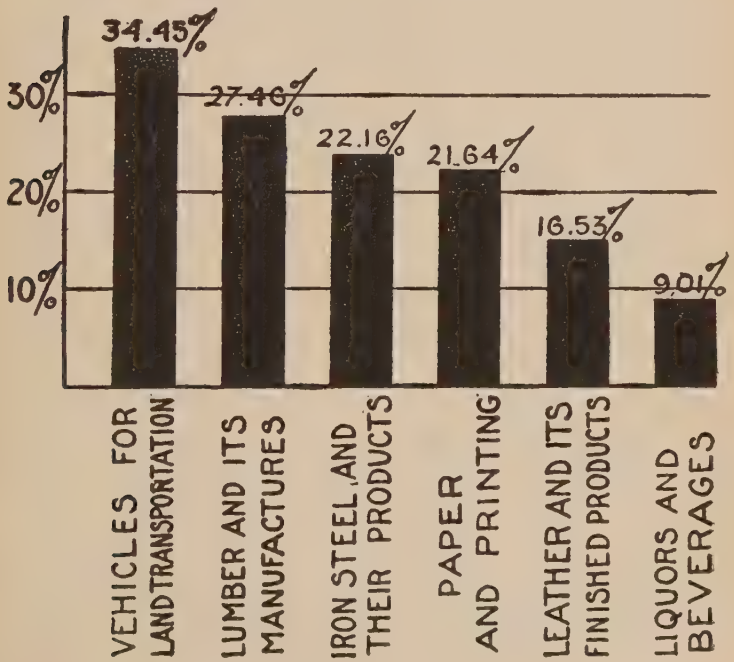
THE WORKING CLASS AND THE SALOON

From a number of authoritative reports of investigations in Great Britain and Ireland, we deduce the following table:

KIND OF LIQUORS	*Total Expenditure*	*Total Expended by Working Class*	*Per Cent*
Spirits	$200,000,000	$150,000,000	75
Wine	45,000,000	4,500,000	10
Beer	375,000,000	281,000,000	74-|-
Totals	$620,000,000	$435,500,000	70-|-

MANUFACTURES

SHARE OF PRODUCTS' VALUE WHICH LABOR RECEIVES



FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE PRODUCER OF RAW MATERIALS

GROUP	*Value of Product*	*Cost of Raw Material Used*	*Per Cent*
Iron and steel and their products . .	$2,176,739,726	$1,179,981,458	54
Lumber and its manufactures	1,223,730,336	518,908,150	42
Leather and its finished product . . .	705,747,470	471,112,921	67
Paper and printing . .	857,112,256	308,269,655	36
Vehicles for land transportation . . .	643,924,442	334,244,377	52
Liquors and beverages	**501,266,605**	**139,854,147**	**28**

The producer of raw materials gets less proportionately o the product's value, in liquors and beverages, than in the othei manufactures.

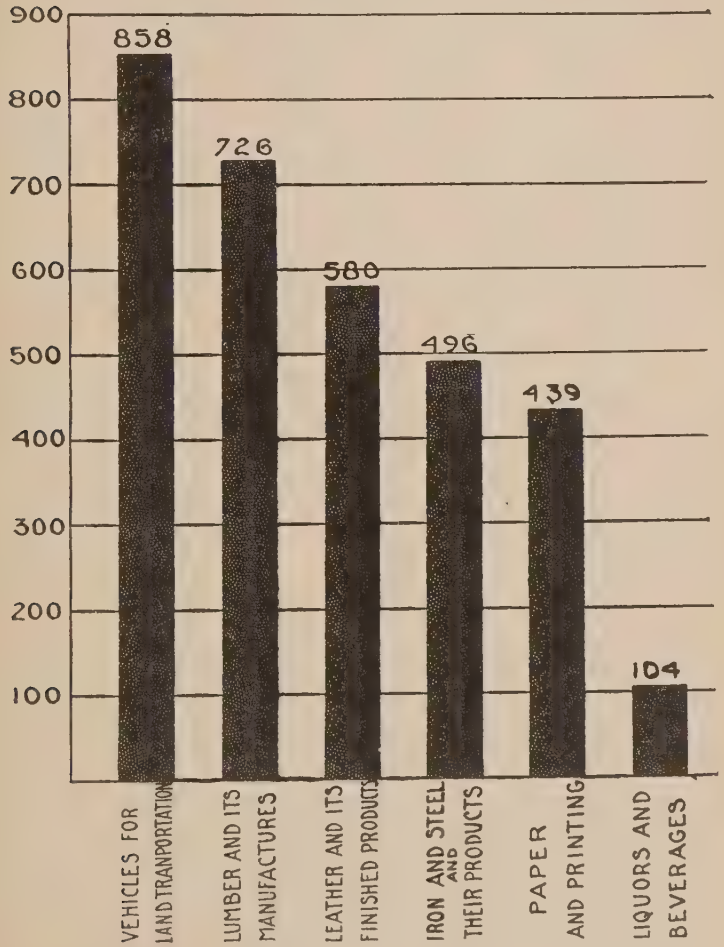
PROPORTIONATE SHARE WHICH LABOR RECEIVES.

GROUP.	*Value of Product.*	*Wages.*	*Share Labor Receives. (Per cent.)*
Iron and steel and their products . .	$2,176,739,726	$482,357,503	22.16
Lumber and its remanufactures . . .	1,223,730,336	336,058,173	27.46
Leather and its finished product . . .	705,747,470	116,694,140	16.53
Paper and printing . .	857,112,256	185,547,791	21.64
Vehicles for land transportation . . .	643,924,442	221,860,517	34.45
Liquors and Beverages	**501,266,605**	**45,146,285**	**9.01**

The above table demonstrates the theory that the laboring man receives a less proportionate share of the results of his labor in the liquor industry than in most of the other leading manufactures.

MANUFACTURES

NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED FOR EACH $1,000,000 INVESTED



A BILLION DOLLARS SPENT FOR TWENTY LEADING NECESSARIES OR SPENT FOR DRINK

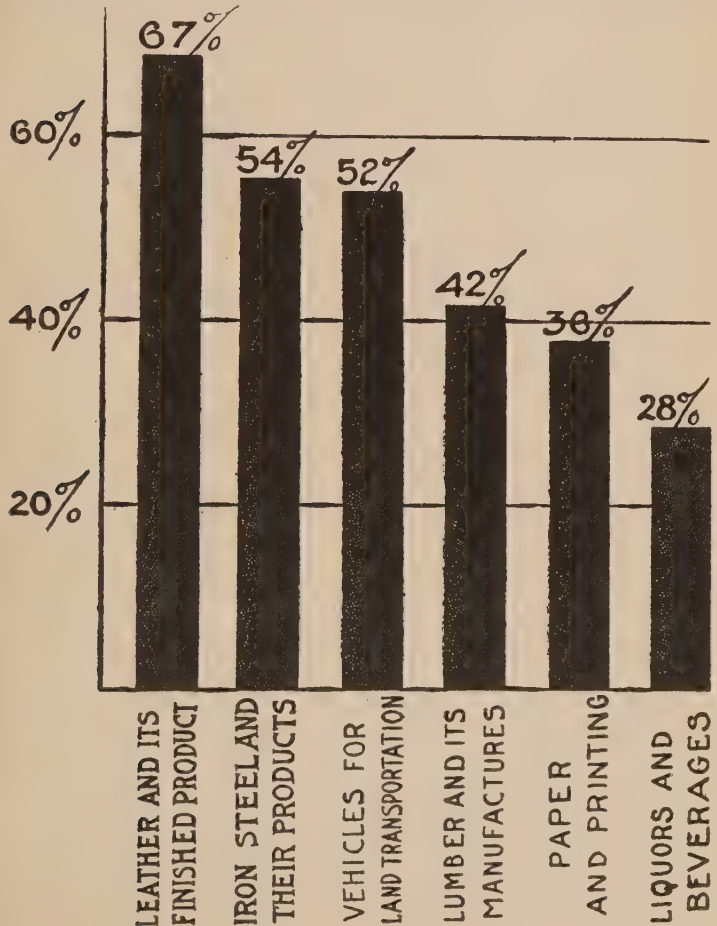
Twenty necessities.	Retail value.	Raw material.	Men employed to produce.
Boots and shoes	$ 55,162,339	$ 23,757,166	88,627
Bakery product	30,821,168	13,921,455	45,735
Carpets and rugs	11,942,548	5,728,981	20,476
Carriages, etc	27,492,457	9,578,721	38,601
Milk products	15,044,650	9,861,998	28,088
Men's clothing	94,505,704	35,885,132	140,549
Cotton goods	66,995,431	30,982,596	123,557
Flour and meal	123,353,154	83,357,240	225,578
Furniture, etc	28,502,634	9,322,278	38,946
Hats and caps	9,327,900	3,232,160	13,705
Knit goods	16,810,253	7,172,317	30,585
Iron and steel	103,429,043	56,789,346	174,528
Leather, etc	33,187,681	19,222,043	55,756
Lumber	95,706,554	43,995,567	166,898
Publishing	68,770,978	13,748,790	68,150
Shirts	8,409,643	3,140,871	14,583
Silk and silk goods	21,824,613	10,200,885	36,272
Meat packing	135,520,088	92,716,297	246,544
Woolen goods	33,394,494	16,454,067	57,952
Worsted goods	19,798,663	10,141,354	34,656
Total, 20 necessities	$1,000,000,000	$499,209,264	1,649,586
Total liquor	1,000,000,000	98,640,650	302,457
		$400,568,614	1,347,129

If the liquor business were abolished, and the money, now spent for drink, were put into these twenty necessities of life, employment would thereby be given to all now employed in the production of liquor, and 1,347,129 men besides. So, too, the farmer would have a market for all the raw materials which he now sells, and $400,568,614 worth besides. What is the moral from all this? Why just this, surely. Let these 1,347,129 men, who are now idle, most of them sober, and victims of the drink business, join the ranks of the anti-saloon men, and help drive

out the accursed saloon, and we will see prosperity and blessedness in our land.

MANUFACTURES

PART OF PRODUCTS' VALUE WHICH GOES FOR RAW MATERIAL



CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE FOR LIQUORS.

The following table gives the expenditure for liquors in England by trades according to the results of an investigation by Joseph Browntree and Arthur Sherwell.

AVERAGE OF DIFFERENT TRADES.

TRADE.	*Number of men reported on.*	*Av. weekly expenditure.*
Charcoal makers	30	$0.25
Stores	144	.25
Cocoa factories	92	.36
Cloth mills	45	.36
Chair factory	92	.42
Confectioners	168	.45
Cotton mills	200	.49
Bookbinders	58	.53
Boxmakers	183	.56
Boot and shoe trades	850	.56
Machine makers	87	.57
Cutlery and file makers	257	.66
Agricultural laborers	71	.67
Railway laborers	48	.68
Dyers	400	.72
Leather workers, tanners	309	.76
Coach builders	53	.80
Brass and iron workers	271	.83
Cabinet-makers	161	.84
Glass works	32	.85
Chemical works	90	.88
Brick and tile works	60	.91
Lace factories	381	.91
Hosiery and gloves	794	.91
Optical instrument makers	55	.95
Collieries	617	1.00
Builders and contractors	254	1.02
Wire and galvanizing works	350	1.02
Engineering trades	1,696	1.06
Oil mills	26	1.08
Lime and cement works	12	1.10
Silversmiths	35	1.22
Sawmills	47	1.22
Safe and lock makers	320	1.23
Printers and compositors	50	1.24
Foundries and forges	1,038	1.25
Provision warehouses	164	1.42
Painters	20	1.49

Part IX. ATTITUDE OF RAILROADS

In order to secure facts regarding the attitude of the railroad companies toward the saloon and the liquor traffic, we wrote to the general managers and superintendents of thirty-three of the largest railroad companies in the United States and Canada, on April 21.

We have received replies from twenty-seven of this number, giving us the following information:

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

"Baltimore, Md., January 1, 1908.

GENERAL NOTICE.

"For the protection of life and property and the good of the service, the rigid enforcement of the company's rules against the use of intoxicants is imperative.

"Officers and employes will take notice that there will not be employed, nor permitted to remain in the service, in the capacity of train master, dispatcher, operator, engineer, fireman or trainman, yardman, block or other signalman, watchman, or in other positions where in any way charged with the direction or operation of trains, persons who use intoxicants, either while on duty or off duty.

"Under no circumstances will exceptions be made.

"G. L. Potter,
"Third Vice-President."

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

"Rule 8. The use of intoxicating drinks has proven a most fruitful source of trouble to railways, as well as to individuals. The company will exercise the most rigid scrutiny in reference to the habits of employes in this respect, and any employe who has been dismissed on this account will not be re-employed. Drinking when on duty or frequenting saloons will not be tolerated, and preference will be given to those who do not drink at all."

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

"The use of intoxicants while on duty is prohibited. Employes known to be addicted to their use at any time, or to frequent saloons or places of low resort, will not be retained in the service."

"SOO" LINE.

"Rule 9. Every employe is strictly forbidden to drink intoxicating liquor of any kind while on duty, or to board in saloons or

to frequent the same. The company will exercise rigid scrutiny with reference to the habits of employes in this respect, and those dismissed on this account will not be re-employed."

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"Rule 231. Intoxication, or the habitual use of intoxicating liquors by employes, is strictly forbidden, and will be sufficient cause for dismissal from the service of the company. Total abstinence in this particular, and in the use of opium or other narcotic drugs, is necessary to safety in operating the road, and employes in any capacity who frequent gambling-houses or places where liquor is sold will not be retained in the service.

"The general railroad laws of Michigan contain the following: 'No person shall be employed as engineer, train dispatcher, fireman, baggage master, conductor, brakeman, or other servant, upon any railroad in any of its operating departments, who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage.' A fine of $500 may be imposed for a violation of this law."

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal.

"Under no circumstances will employes be called at saloons for duty."

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

"Any person addicted to the use of intoxicants, who is vicious, profane or uncivil in his deportment, must not be employed or continued in the service."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

"The use of intoxicating drinks while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use is a sufficient cause for dismissal."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

"The use of intoxicants by employes, while on duty, is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the unnecessary frequenting of places where they are sold, while not on duty, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, the New York Central Lines, the Southern Pacific Company, the Chicago and North-Western and Southern Railways, the Santa Fe, the New

York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Boston and Albany, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, the Burlington Route, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company, which is a part of the Frisco System, the Hocking Valley, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Queen and Crescent Route, all report, quoting the following rule for the government of employees:

"The use of intoxicants by employes, while on duty, is prohibited. Their habitual use or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

Of all the thirty-three companies, only one refused to give the information requested. This was the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, whose general manager stated that he did not think it consistent to furnish such information.

The Union Pacific, Illinois Central, the Erie, Northern Pacific and the New York, Susquehanna and Western did not reply. A reply from one of the officers of the Boston and Maine stated that the matter had been referred to another officer, but no further reply has been received.

As an example of the uniform courtesy extended by the railroad companies in their replies to our request, we quote in full the letter received from the vice-president and general manager of the Wabash:

"THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.

"General Offices.

"St. Louis, Mo., April 22, 1908.

"Mr. E. H. Cherrington,

"General Manager American Anti-Saloon Press Bureau,

"162 Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir: Am obliged for your letter under date of April 21, requesting copy of our rules prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors by employes.

"The instructions to employes on this subject are contained in our general rules governing the movement of trains, etc., which read as follows:

" 'The use of intoxicants by employes before reporting for or while on duty, is prohibited. Gambling or the frequenting of places where liquors are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal.'

"There is no matter in connection with the operation of railroad property upon which we place greater stress than the strict compliance with this rule, an infraction of which is met with prompt action; however, I am pleased to advise that we have experienced little difficulty in connection with this irregularity.

"Respectfully,

"Henry Miller,

"Vice-President and General Manager."

THE LAW OF MICHIGAN

"No person shall be employed as engineer, train despatcher, fireman, baggage master, conductor, brakeman, or other servant upon any railroad in any of its operating departments, who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage."—Statute of State of Michigan.

NO C. O. D. SHIPMENTS VIA L. & N. R. R.

Announcement was made recently by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, that it will no longer receive shipments of liquor into Georgia or Alabama, which have recently passed prohibition acts.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES SIGN PLEDGE

Probably the largest temperance movement any one business concern has ever known culminated on the Northwestern Railroad New Year's eve, according to Omaha dispatches, when a temperance pledge, signed by 25,000 employes, became effective. An effort is being made to have every employe of the road sign the pledge.

The movement originated with the employes themselves and not among the officers.

Three months ago, when the Northwestern began cutting its force to a winter basis, every man discharged was a drinking man, the teetotalers being retained in their positions. At that time it was announced that the road had inaugurated a policy of always retaining the non-drinking man. As a result the drinking men who remained with the road have decided to quit, and during the last month pledges have been circulated all over the 7,000 miles of the system.

The monster pledge was sent to the president of the road.—Truth.

TOXIC AMBLYOPIA

The regulations and restrictions observed by practically all of the railroads in the United States in regard to intoxicating liquors are not open to the charge of fanaticism or religious enthusiasm. These railroad rules which prohibit the use of liquors by employes are primarily business propositions, and are, for the most part, the results of investigation which has in recent years disclosed some startling facts in regard to the disease called amblyopia.

The result of this disease on the patient is in the failure to recognize the difference between the colors red and green, and has been the cause of not a few railroad accidents. Dr. G. E. D. Schweinitz, in "The Toxic Amblyopias," gives the following relative proportion of cases of toxic amblyopia:

Alcohol	64
Alcohol and tobacco	45
Tobacco alone	23
Diabetes	3
Bisulphid of carbon	2
Lead	1
Total	138

FRENCH RAILROAD SYSTEMS

The railroads of France a few years ago took advanced grounds on the liquor question. All government roads in the republic entered upon an agreement which called for the discharge of every employe who used liquors while on duty. The agreement further provides for dropping from the pension list of the company all persons who continue to be addicted to the liquor habit, thus excluding all such persons from the benefit of railroad endowment fund in case of accident. The agreement also prohibited the sale of liquors in all railroad restaurants. The estimated number of deaths due to the use of intoxicating liquor is 140,000.

"The fact is that but a fraction of the crime of this country arises from any irresistible temptations or wickedness; the great sources are drink and ignorance."—Lord Avebury.

Part X. THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND EDUCATION

A careful study has been made of twenty Massachusetts cities—ten license and ten no-license—for the purpose of ascertaining to just what extent the licensed saloon was affecting the education of the children. The following table will be easily understood:

No-License Cities.				License Cities.			
NAME OF CITY.	Children in city between 5 and 15 years of age.....	Actual enrolled membership in the schools.....	Per cent of children attending school.....	NAME OF CITY.	Children in city between 5 and 15 years of age.....	Actual enrolled membership in schools.....	Per cent of children attending school.....
Attleborough	2,149	2,045	95	Boston . . .	100,367	87,688	87 1-3
Brockton . .	7,573	7,191	95	Fall River .	20,951	15,048	72
Cambridge .	15,678	13,238	85	Haverhill . .	6,321	5,147	80 1-5
Everett . . .	5,410	5,145	95	Holyoke . .	10,245	5,650	55 7-10
Malden . . .	7,009	5,807	82 6-7	Lawrence .	11,782	7,593	64 1-2
Melrose . . .	2,855	2,582	90 1-2	Lowell . . .	14,290	10,446	73 1-10
Newton . . .	5,972	5,166	86	New Bedford	12,636	9,443	74 3-4
Quincy . . .	6,059	5,466	90 1-5	Newburyport	2,471	1,796	72 2-3
Somerville .	11,308	9,964	88	North Adams	4,799	3,218	67
Waltham . .	3,912	3,052	78	Taunton . .	5,422	4,473	82 1-2

Average membership in ten no-license cities 88 3-5

Average membership in ten license cities 73

This table shows that 15 children out of every 88, equalling 17 out of every 100, are deprived of an education in license cities. The saloonkeeper gets the money instead of the children.

Still worse in the High Schools—47 out of every 100 lose higher education.

PUPILS ENTERING HIGH SCHOOL, FALL OF 1906.

No-License Cities.				License Cities.			
NAME OF CITY.	Population.....	Pupils entering High School...	Comparative attendance on basis of 50,000 population.....	NAME OF CITY.	Population.....	Pupils entering High School....	Comparative attendance on basis of 50,000 population.....
Brockton . .	47,794	357	371	Fall River .	105,762	280	130
Everett . . .	29,111	241	416	Haverhill . .	37,818	220	288
Malden . . .	38,037	298	390	Holyoke . .	49,934	264	264
Melrose . . .	14,295	168	600	Lawrence .	70,550	221	157
Newton . . .	36,827	309	416	Lowell . . .	94,889	385	202
Quincy . . .	28,076	284	507	New Bedford	74,362	175	125
Somerville .	69,272	537	391	Newburyport	14,675	117	390
Waltham . .	26,282	179	345	North Adams	22,150	115	262

Average attendance in eight no-license cities, on basis 50,000 population 429

Average attendance in eight license cities, on basis 50,000 population 228

This shows that 47 out of every 100 boys and girls who get through the grammar schools are kept from going further where license prevails.

—*The Alabama Citizen.*

EDUCATION UNDER LICENSE AND NO-LICENSE

The statistics of public education in these same three states show other facts and figures of interest in connection with the prohibition question. The official records of the year 1906 show that the State of Maine, with a population of only 694,466 had 175 high schools, while the State of Connecticut, with the greater population of 908,420 had only 77 high schools in the state. The same records also show that the State of Maine, during the same year employed 6,658 teachers in the public schools and high schools, while the State of Connecticut, with a larger population and with the benefit of saloon revenue, employed only 4,729 teachers in the elementary schools and the high schools of the state, and the State of Rhode Island with a population of 428,556, or seven-elevenths of that of Maine, had only 2,047 teachers, or a little more than three-elevenths of the number of teachers in Maine.

The great question of how Maine, deprived of the saloon revenue which the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island receive, can em-

ploy so many more teachers in the public schools and can operate so many more high schools at the public expense than these license states is certainly worthy of consideration.

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS

CONNECTICUT **MAINE**

Part XI. GENERAL ECONOMIC VALUE OF NO-LICENSE

CONCORD, N. H.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Concord, New Hampshire.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry respecting conditions under no-license, I can say that since May 1, 1907, to the present time, during which we have had no saloons, the arrests for drunkenness have greatly lessened. Concord, owing to its lack of textile or other large labor employing mills, is almost an exception among New England cities, and cannot furnish a very definite example of liquor conditions. At this juncture, I fancy

that the "no" vote will be repeated when we again decide the question, November, 1910.

I am, very truly,

Charles R. Corning.

WEST VIRGINIA FIGURES

The five most saloon-ridden counties of West Virginia have 415 convicts; the other fifty counties together have only 413. The dry counties of West Virginia have one convict for every 4,022 of population, while one single wet county (MacDowell) has one convict for every 190 of population.

THE VANDALIA REQUIREMENT

Signing the following application blank is required of all applicants for employment by the Vandalia Railroad:

"I hereby make application for a situation as ....., and, if employed, agree to observe all the rules and regulations of the company, to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, to avoid saloons and places of low resort, to conduct myself properly, whether on or off duty," etc.

JUDGE POLLOCK ON FARGO, N. D.

Fargo, N. D., April 14, 1908.

My Dear Sir. In response to your favor of the 11th inst., will say that I cannot put in better words what you want than to quote the language of the late Major A. W. Edwards, for over a quarter of a century the editor of the Fargo Forum, the leading Republican daily newspaper in the state of North Dakota:

"North Dakota is beyond question in favor of prohibition, and so am I, because it's right. The buildings made empty by the abolishment of the saloons have been turned into emporiums of trade—a credit to the city and the people. Fargo—whatever may be her shortcomings in other directions—is a homelike city to live in, and I attribute it largely to the fact that the prohibition law is enforced as nearly perfectly as it is possible for humanity to walk in a straight line. I am convinced that the prohibition law is stronger in this state today

than it ever was before, and that it will grow in the hearts of our people as time rolls on. I am glad that prohibition is a part of the fundamental law of North Dakota. Our people are benefited. I have four boys who never saw an open saloon in North Dakota, and I am proud to say that, in my judgment, they never will."

The foregoing was written in 1902. If the Major were alive today, he would have just cause to put the matter even stronger than he did then, as our measure of enforcement throughout the entire state is very much better. When prohibition took effect in Fargo, we had a city of 8,000 and forty-one saloons. Now we have a city of 15,000 and no saloons.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Chas. A. Pollock.

FROM MAYOR OF MALDEN, MASS.

Malden, Mass., April 24, 1908.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 11th, in regard to the general effect of "no-license" on our city, would say that Malden is one of the most desirable cities to live in, not only in the metropolitan district, but in the state of Massachusetts, and I attribute the desirability very much to the fact that no open saloon is in our city. I do not say that liquor is not sold in Malden, but it is confined within certain limits, and the sale is illicit.

The fact of Malden being a "no-license" city has been the cause of many people choosing it as a place of residence, because our streets are absolutely free from the blighting influence of the open saloon, and it is seldom that an intoxicated person is seen on our main streets, which fact is very gratifying, as it takes away from the view of the children a sight that is unfortunate and of ill effect.

The result of the absence of the sale of liquor is that we have the cleanest of streets, a large absence of crime, many who own their own homes, a savings bank with large deposits, and everything that goes to make up a happy and prosperous community.

I desire to register my own positive convictions in behalf of "no-license," not only because of its effect, but I am opposed

to the principle of legalizing that which produces crime, pauperism and everything else in the category that brings misery to mankind. Yours very truly,

(Signed) George Louis Richards, Mayor.

CITY OF EVANSTON

April 30, 1908.

My Dear Sir: The City of Evanston has always been anti-saloon territory, and as far as human judgment is reliable, it always will be. By a prudent and economical management of its finances, the needs of the city have been amply provided for, and I think I am safe in saying that its financial reputation today is as good as that of any city in the State of Illinois. We live within our income, and are not indebted to the limit authorized by law. Our credit is unexcelled, and it is pre-eminently known as an orderly and law-abiding city.

Yours very truly,

Joseph R. Paden.

PROHIBITION SUCCESS IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

(Written for the Chattanooga Star, by C. P. Jones, Jr., City Editor of the Birmingham Ledger.)

Birmingham, Ala., March 21.—Prohibition is succeeding here in a manner that was never dreamed of before the experiment was begun. The early part of this week, W. H. Woodward, who built several of the steel frame structures already here, electrified the city by announcing that he would erect a big 500-room, sixteen story addition to the present 300-room Brown-Marx Building, making a structure of 800 rooms, the largest south of Pittsburg and Chicago. The contract for this has been let and work is to begin inside of two months. Messrs. Oliver and others recently announced the construction of a twelve-story structure on what is known as the Jordan corner. Two other buildings of smaller size are announced, although no contracts have been let so far as known. Still another, on what is known as the Chalifoux corner, has been tentatively authorized by the Jemison Real Estate and Insurance Company, which firm has sent out a circular letter asking business men and others to take rooms. And a week after the letters were sent out,

127 replies had been received from men who were unable to get offices because there were none large enough that were vacant.

NO EMPTY STORES.

Prohibition has made some vacant houses. In "Buzzard Roost" and in "Scratch Ankle," the slums, there are tumble-down shacks that were formerly saloons, and that no other business would, or could, inhabit. They are vacant. But there is not a vacant store (with perhaps two exceptions, and these not in structures formerly saloons) on North Twentieth street, which may, perhaps, be styled the axle of Birmingham. In this space there were recently over twenty saloons in the five blocks between Railroad avenue and Fourth avenue. Twentieth street has an air of prosperity that she has never worn before in the city's history.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

As an instance of prosperity along slightly different lines, the shoemakers say that they have had nearly double the business the last three months that they formerly enjoyed. Even the fruit dealers have noticed the increased demand for their line of goods, while soda fountains, which have sprung up in multiplicity since the passing of the saloons, have done a business never dreamed of before.

REMARKABLE DECREASE OF CRIME.

In both county and city official circles the result of Birmingham's going dry was instantaneous. The police court cases for drunkenness were, and are, so few and far between that a "drunk" on the docket is a rather marked character now.

Sheriff E. L. Higdon, discussing the matter, said: "I notice the betterment of conditions along nearly every line. I see men going home on the street cars earlier at night, and don't see them out late at all. I see the working men carrying larger bundles to their families at home. Of course, the decrease has been most remarkable in every line of crime, and not only is this the fact, but I think there is beginning to spring up a healthier sentiment among all the people."

Judge S. L. Weaver, of the Criminal Court, said in discussing the prohibition action in Jefferson, and its results: "I am informed by the clerks that cases originating this year show many fewer of the sort of crimes that usually come into court."

KANSAS AND PROHIBITION

The following tables show something of the conditions in Kansas under the no-license regime and indicate something of the opinion of the most substantial class of citizens of that state in regard to the law, and the results of its enforcement.

These tables have been compiled from statements and facts furnished by the Daily Topeka Capital, of Topeka, Kansas. The Capital sent out letters of inquiry to the County Clerks, the Clerks of the District Courts, and the bankers throughout the state The facts and figures given in these tables were contained in the answers given by these men:

REPORTS FROM KANSAS COUNTY CLERKS

County	Name of County Clerk Giving the Report	No. Poor-House Inmates Now	No. Poor-House Inmates 25 Years ago.	Average No Prisoners in County Jail	Average No Prisoners 25 Years ago	Money Raised for Schools	School Population	Number of Schools in the County.	Money Invested in Business	Effect of Enforcement of Prohibition Law	Population
Allen	R. E. Culbertson	80	=	15	=	$119,915	8,823	=	=	=	30,677
Anderson	M. J. Keeton	10	12	1½	3	=	4,232	98	=	Good	=
Barton	H. D. Ashpole	0	0	5	8	$74,336	5,019	112	$ 3,000,000	Good	16,000
Clark	W. H. Fox	0	=	3	=	$16,000	8,251	36	$10,000,000	Good	2,600
Clay	E. E. Cooper	6	0	1	1	$65,165	4,824	107	=	No Effect	15,301
Coffey	W. M. Scott	11	11	2	=	$65,545	5,120	102	$20,000,000	Good	15,816
Comanche	J. T. Botts	0	0	0	0	=	=	=	=	=	2,500
Crawford	F. A. Gerken	25	26	16	25	$143,854	16,130	130	$20,000,000	Not Enforced	55,000
Elk	J. L. Logsdon	4	8	1	3	$40,000	3,331	90	$ 8,500,000	Good	11,000
Geary	S. H. Spurlock	3	4	3	=	$36,500	3,336	45	=	No Idea	10,523
Greenwood	W. H. Bennett	6	=	30	40	$67,324	3,356	118	$35,000,000	Good	=
Harvey	B. O. Hagen	3	=	5	=	$70,750	5,888	80	$ 1,250,000	Good	17,600
Jefferson	F. Wishhase	3	10	½	2	$70,000	5,052	102	=	Good	=
Kingman	Bert Walter	5	=	0	=	$50,000	4,450	96	$ 3,200,000	Good	13,000
Lincoln	A. J. Stanley	7	=	1	=	$40,000	3,500	106	=	Good	10,000
Marion	H. E. Woolheater	12	0	3	5	$85,832	7,406	121	$ 5,284,636	Good	22,000
Marshall	. . . .	5	=	1	=	$100,000	7,765	140	=	Not Enforced	24,000
Miami	E. J. McLaughlin	9	=	5	=	$74,955	6,500	104	=	Good	21,000
Morris	H. A. Clyborne	2	=	2	5	$52,000	4,005	90	$ 2,400,000	Good	12,000
Nemaha	E. S. Randel	11	5	2	5	$83,000	6,255	124	=	Good	20,035
Osborne	G. F. Schultze	1	0	1	=	$56,918	4,227	119	$ 1,000,000	Good	13,000
Ottawa	H. A. Brownlee	4	9	0	=	$54,625	4,000	=	$ 1,000,000	Good	11,052
Phillips	L. T. Martin	6	=	15	10	$59,952	5,235	128	=	Good	15,500
Wilson	W. H. Canble	8	=	4	6	$82,900	5,981	103	$ 5,000,000	Good	20,000

(=) Indicates either no report or no record.

WHAT KANSAS COURT RECORDS SHOW

Reported by Clerks of District Courts in the following Counties	No. Civil Cases Docketed Last Year	No. Civil Cases Docketed Twenty-five Years ago	No. Criminal Cases Docketed Last Year	No. Criminal Cases Docketed Twenty-five Years ago	No. Homicide Cases Docketed Last Year	No Homicide Cases Docketed Twenty-five Years ago	Proportion of Liquor Criminal Cases	No Days Term of Court Now	No. Days Term of Court 10 Years ago	No. Days Term of Court 25 Years ago
Anderson	101	100	13	13	0	2	1	10–14	10–14	=
Atchison	180	267	30	14	0	0	4	75	90	105
Butler	156	167	25	62	1	1		10–15	12–15	15–20
Chase	75	100	7	47	0	5	0 (d)	3	12	42
Clay	55	152	7	18	0	0	2	18	25	15
Cloud	84	137	6	11	0	0	1	15	20	30
Coffey (a)	257	190	11	24	0	0	1	6–8	8–10	10–12
Dickinson	117	137	30	34	0	0	13	18	25	=
Doniphan	77	93	11	20	0	5	1	7	21	=
Douglas	118	164	32	49	2 (b)	0	8	15	= (c)	= (c)
Elk	87	200	1	20	0	=	0	3	14	21
Geary	76	56	27	17	0	=	20	10	10	=
Greenwood	119	150	6	23	0	=	=	7	21	28
Harper	99	365	8	18	0	0	3	10	15	25
Harvey	77	160	19	45	0	1	0 (e)	10	30	60
Jackson	96	141	11	19	0	0	1	21	35	35
Lincoln	34	65	3	5	0	0	2	3	5	8
Marion	80	109	9	18	0	0	0	10	20	=
Meade	53	109(F)	6	16(F)	0	0	0	5	4	14
Mitchell	80	122	10	40	0	=	7	4–5	12	=
Morris	50	165	8	35	0	=	2	10	25	=
Nemaha	49	97	16	10	0	0	8	6	10	12
Norton	48	58	13	16	0	1	7	6	8	14
Osborne	68	96	3	22	0	0	1	5	21	19
Ottawa	35	64	0	16	0	0	0	4	11	13
Pratt	71	23	13	4	0	=	7	3	6	4
Reno	249	208	44	12	2	3	12	30	20	25
Republic	64	60	11	4	0	=	22	14	28	21
Rice	76	236	11	23	0	0	10	7	42	42
Riley	99	43	7	12	0	1	22	10	10	10
Russell	47	42	15	2	0	0	6	12	14	10
Saline	117	168	30	9	0	1	8	21	14	70
Smith	60	104	5	12	0	0	=	10	=	21
Staford	7	60	6	4	0	1	20	8	8	14
Wabaunsee	55	153	12	13	0	0	9	7	21	21
Washington	62	156	9	17	0	=	6	10	20	20
Wilson	179	27	29	26	1	1	12	35	28	28

(=) Indicates that there was either no report or no record
(a) About 65% of civil cases last year were those of men quieting titles to land.
(b) Neither of these the Clerk says had anything to do with liquor
(c) Clerk says much longer term 10 and 25 years ago.
(d) 30 such cases 25 years ago.
(e) 60% of criminal cases 25 years ago were liquor cases.
(F) Record of 1886.

TESTIMONIALS FROM KANSAS BANKERS

Name of Banker Giving the Report	Residence of Banker Giving the Report	Has Prohibition Injured or Bettered the Financial Conditions of your County?	What was the Effect of the Recent Financial Panic on Your County?	Were the Farmers and Business Men and are they now Prepared to Meet Such Conditions?	What Is the Amount on Deposit Now?	What Was the Amount on Deposit 25 Years ago?
Thomas H. Bowles	Iola	Bettered	Depressing	Yes	$1,600,000	$125,000
E. M. Elliott	Garnett	Bettered	Slight	Yes	$1,256,000	$250,000
J. S. Rankin	Medicine Lodge	Bettered	Depressing	Yes	$ 850,000	$100,000
E. D. Chapman	Great Bend	No Answer	No Effect	Yes	$2,225,000	$200,000
J. B. Adams	El Dorado	Bettered	Conservative Tendency	Yes	$2,500,000	$700,000
Grant Hornaday	Ft. Scott	Bettered	Slight	Yes	$2,000,000	$200,000
W. L. Smith	Ashland	Bettered	Temporary	Yes	$ 300,000	None
J. T. Ragan.	Pittsburg	No Injury	Some Shrinkage	Yes	$3,200,000	$300,000
N. A. Lytle	Coldwater	Bettered	=	Yes	$ 225,000	$ 50,000
G. W. Hanna	Clay Center	Bettered	Slight	Yes	$2,115,000	$125,000
J. E. Tutton	Columbus	Bettered	Very Slight	Yes	$1,700,000	$200,000
C. N. Connell	Burlington	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	$1,500,000	$200,000
James Lorton	Winfield	Helpful	Slight	Yes	$3,000,000	$500,000
P. R. Brooks	Lawrence	Bettered	Slight	Yes	$2,346,000	$850,000
C. V. Norman	Troy	Bettered	Temporary	Yes	$1,250,000	=
C. F. Plowman	Howard	Bettered	Depressing	Yes	$ 500,000	=
G. T. Tremble	Ellsworth	Injured	Depressing	Recovering	$1,100,000	=
C. M. Mogg	Dodge City	No Effect	Slight	Yes	$ 600,000	$ 15,000
G. C. Smith	Ottawa	Bettered	Slight	Yes	$2,250,000	$400,000
S. W. Fenton	Junction City	Bettered	Slight	Yes	$ 850,000	$150,000
Edwin Tucker	Eureka	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	$1,200,000	$160,000
A. B. Gilbert	Newton	Bettered	=	=	=	=
J. T. Moore	Holton	Bettered	No Effect	Yes	$1,392,134	$625,000
W. A. Matson	Jewell	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	$1,500,000	=
G. W. Marley	Oswego	Bettered	Not Injurious	Yes	$2,025,918	$716,013
D. C. Stetson	Lincoln	Bettered	No Effect	Yes	$1,000,000	=
J. M. Steel	Emporia	Bettered	No Bad Effect	Yes	$2,300,000	$1,120,000
Brown Corby	Marion	Bettered	Temporary	Yes	$1,800,000	$500,000
A. C. Stich	Independence	Bettered	Not Bad	Yes	$5,000,000	$500,000
Thomas Thayer	McPherson	Bettered	Slight	Yes	$1,850,000	$250,000
C. C. K. Scoville	Seneca	No Effect	Slight	Yes	$2,250,000	$300,000
F. M. Osborne	Erie	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	=	=
C. H. Curtis	Osage City	Bettered	No Effect	Yes	=	=
F. D. Lowrey	Larned	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	$ 600,000	$ 50,000
W. D. Warner	Phillipsburg	Bettered	Beneficial	Yes	$1,000,000	$100,000
J. M. St. John	Westmoreland	Bettered	Not Bad	Yes	$4,000,000	$250,000
C. B. Mackay	Hutchinson	Bettered	Slight	Yes	$3,354,000	$215,000
H. W. Wells	Belleville	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	$1,300,000	$300,000
J. C. Ewing	Manhattan	Bettered	Temporary	Yes	$1,300,000	=
W. K. Hoover	Russell	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	$ 800,000	$ 25,000
J. R. Mulvane	Topeka	Bettered	Slight	Yes	$7,110,678	$910,000
J. H. Hill	Smith Center	Bettered	Not Bad	Yes	$1,000,000	$100,000
F. S. Larrabee	Stafford	Bettered	Not Serious	Yes	$1,000,000	$ 25,000
M. R. McLean	Wellington	Does Not Know	No Effect	Yes	$2,500,000	=
W. E. Wilson	Washington	Bettered	Temporary	Yes	$1,285,000	=

(=) Indicates either no report or no record

FACTS ABOUT MAINE

These figures were gathered by H. N. Pringle, of Waterville, Maine, secretary of the Christian Civic League of Maine and are official. (The figures are for 1906 unless otherwise stated.)

CRIME—	*Committed to Prisons*	*In Prisons at End of Year*	*Committed to Jails*	*In Jails at End of Year*	*Homicides Tried An Average*
Maine	54	176	4,483	433	5 (1899-1907)
Massachusetts	3,604	3,058	(a) 23,295	3,357	71 (1904-1906)
United States	.....	82,329 (1900)	149,691 (1904)	.....	6,597 (1885-1904)

(a) Also, 10,120 commitments to probation offices. In 1906 there were 123,193 arrests in Massachusetts, of which 79,375 were for intoxication; 95 per cent of all prisoners were reported as "intemperate."

INSANITY—	*Insane Asylums*	*In Asylums at End of Year*	*Feeble Minded in Institutions*	*Maintenance of Asylums for Defective Classes*
Maine	2	1,026	.....	$ 322,147.80
Massachusetts	13	(a) 11,001	1,387	2,409,597.13
United States	328 (1903)	150,151 (1903)	14,347 (1903)	.....

(a) Under "alcoholic insanity," 336 cases reported. Defectives distributed among institutions for insane, feeble minded, inebriates and epileptics.

PAUPERISM—	*Average No. Supported*	*Av. No. Partly Supported*	*Total No. Relieved*	*Cost of all Paupers*
Maine	1,152 (1903)	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	(a) 6,433	19,241	(b) 69,185	$5,091,489
United States	81,764 (1904)	.....	.....	.....

(a) Total average number paupers, both town and state receiving full support, 21,056. (b) This excludes 44,003 vagrants, who were aided. The Massachussetts State Board of Charity reports 531 charitable organizations, with 454,297 beneficiaries.

PUBLIC DEBT—	*Per Capita, Less Sinking Fund*	*Bonded and Floating State Debt*	*Town, City, County Debts*	*Aggregate Public Debts*
Maine	(a) $21.46	$ 2,785,383	$ 12,261,436	$ 15,046,819
Massachusetts	72.72	65,964,005	143,798,905	209,762,910
United States	23.72	234,314,190	1,639,881,636	1,864,195,826

BANKING—	*Nat'al Banks*	*Savings Banks*	*Trust Com.*	*Bldg. Loan Ass'ns*	*Private Banks*	*Savings Banks Depositors*	*Average Savings Bank Deposit*
Maine	80	51	37	35 (1905)	none	220,602	$367.77
Massachusetts	205	189	45	130 (1905)	none	1,829,487	362.29
United States	5,876	1,319	742	5,264 (1905)	929	8,027,192	423.79

Saving bank depositors number in Ohio, 99,651; Indiana, 31,361; Wisconsin, 6,181. Maine's per capita wealth in 1850 was $210, while in 1900 it waw $982.

CONDITIONS IN MAINE

Detailed statistics showing the total number of commitments to the jails and prisons of every county in the state of Maine for each year, 1896 to 1906, inclusive, just published by the Christian Civic League, affords one of the most conspicuous proofs ever compiled of the value of state prohibition in the old Pine Tree commonwealth.

This table gives, in parallel columns, side by side, the figures showing: (1) the "Total Commitments," (2) "Commitments for Intoxication," and (3) "Commitments for Liquor Selling."

These figures show:

1. That the total commitments to the jails and prisons of the sixteen counties of Maine has decreased from 6,859 in 1897, to 4,483 in 1906; a straight decrease in total commitments within nine years of more than 34 per cent.

2. That the aggregate commitments for drunkenness in the whole state from 1897 to 1906, inclusive, show a decrease from 3,063 to 1,980, a difference of more than 35 per cent.

3. That, on the contrary, and manifestly as the direct result of the improved enforcement of law, the aggregate commitments for liquor selling increased from 179 in 1896 to 429 in 1906, making an increase of over 58 per cent in the number of convictions, which mark enforcement at high water mark for the past two years.

MAINE'S TEMPERANCE LEDGER

"Maine has in her savings banks $95.22 for every inhabitant; Illinois has only $13.43; Kentucky none; Ohio $10.71; Pennsylvania $16.72; and while the population of Maine since 1850 has increased only 20 per cent, her valuation per capita has increased 252 per cent.

"From 1850 to 1890, the percentage of paupers increased in Illinois 176 per cent; in Kentucky 173 per cent; in Ohio 138 per cent, while in Maine the percentage of paupers has decreased 145 per cent.

"Massachusetts is nearer Maine in location, and in social and moral conditions may be thought to be more nearly parallel. She is a local option state with license, as a rule, in her large cities. In 1898 she had 7,554 prisoners, or 33 for every 10,000

people, while Maine had 841, or 13 for every 10,000 people.

"Illinois paid internal revenue tax per capita $3.36; Kentucky $8.72; Ohio $3.36; Pennsylvania $2.30. Maine only $0.04.

"Today the temperance people all over the world are looking to Maine as the leading state in outlawing the liquor traffic." — Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, Congressman from Maine.

THE AMOUNT OF LIQUOR SOLD IN MAINE

Some eleven thousand gallons of liquor were sold in Maine during 1903, at the state agencies established for the selling of liquor for medicinal, sacramental and other lawful purposes.

A great outcry was immediately raised by the pro-liquor papers of the country to the effect that this showed Maine was just as drunken as any other state. But these papers made no mention of the fact that Maine has a population of 696,466, so that the amount of liquor thus sold would provide seventeen-thousandths of a gallon for each citizen of the state, or sixty-eight-one hundred and seventy-fifths of a gill of grog for each inhabitant of the state for the whole year.

The official report shows that of the 9,350 murders and homicides in the United States in 1906, Maine furnished but three. The Denver Post of Monday, February 24, makes the statement that Denver alone had twenty-two murders in a year, and no hangings.

THE LAW ENFORCED

"Does prohibiton prohibit in Maine?" someone asks. It does. After we got the law and good amendments to it, we sang the doxology and rested from our labors. But the saloon men, always aggressive, alert and assertive, bought elections, waited on officials, bribed venal officers, boycotted good men and did everything possible to nullify the law. Still the law, when sentiment was lowest, was enforced in 433 towns, plantations and cities, as against sixty-seven places where it was not. Now the showing is much better. Of the sixteen counties of our state, the law is rigidly enforced in ten and largely so in the other six. Of course there is some bootlegging, but except in a few places there are no open bars. Many men in our state have never seen a saloon nor a drunken man.

—Dr. W. F Berry.

KANSAS CITY, KAN., UNDER NO-LICENSE.

The first twenty-two months of no-license in Kansas City, Kansas, has been amply sufficient to demonstrate to any reasonably-minded person, the economic value of a dry city. Despite the general business depression all over the country during these twenty-two months, the banks of Kansas City estimate that the saving of the people under the no-license plan is about two and a half million dollars annually. During the twenty-two months that the city has been under no-license the bank deposits have increased 35 percent.

The declaration made by the liquor forces when the saloons and joints were abolished almost two years ago, that the grass would grow in Kansas City streets, and that large business interests would avoid the city, has not materialized, since twenty-seven new factories have been established during the dry period and a large number of new buildings have been erected and the post-office receipts increased 18 percent the first year.

The increase in assessed values on property for the first year was $955,610, and the tax rate was reduced 20 cents on the $100 of assessed valuation. During the last year, Kansas City has paid off $245,000 of its bonded indebtedness. The records of the city show less crime, less poverty and less suffering of every kind, and instead of the city's being depopulated, it has 11,000 more people than when the saloons and joints were abolished.

RESULT OF LOCAL OPTION IN MISSOURI.

Recent anti-saloon activity in Missouri has left its mark on the records, which show the amount of beer inspection tax collected from various parts of the state. Out of 114 counties of the state, 77 are now dry, the majority of this number having voted dry during the past year. About 700 saloons have been forced out of business in St. Louis on account of Governor Folk's strict observance of the Sunday closing law, during the past three years.

Since the 1st of January, 308 saloons have been closed in Missouri and no-license campaigns are on in many of the remaining wet sections of the state. The monthly report of the beer inspection tax commission is of much significance in this connection. Last year the total collections by the state in beer inspection fees

amounted to $423,951.79, while the collections for six months of this year give a total of $153,462.32. The amount of beer inspection tax collected is one-half cent a gallon and one cent per package of eight gallons or more. The tax is levied on all beer in the state, whether it is manufactured in Missouri or brought in from some other state, consequently the figures for the inspection tax collections form a safe basis for comparison. The following table shows the collections for the first six months of 1908 as compared with the first six months of 1907:

	1907.	1908.
January	$ 24,675.51	$ 4,867.94
February	26,005.01	27,025.59
March	37,274.79	24,075.85
April	29,652.50	27,891.91
May	37,652.50	35,623.81
June	41,263.32	35,977.14
Total	$196,523.63	$155,462.24

The collections for each of these months as indicated is in reality the collections for the month preceding. January collections are for the month of December; June collections for the month of May, but since the same is true of the 1907 collections, the comparison is correct.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK.

Thirty thousand licenses, including hotel, saloon, store, pharmacist and a few others.

Eighteen million dollars received from licenses during last year.

Two hundred and forty-three breweries and thirty-five distilleries.

Twelve hundred deaths occurred during 1907 directly from alcoholism.

"Drink crimes" caused 150,000 arrests.

Seventy-nine per cent of all arrests made by police in 1907 result of drink.

Twenty-seven thousand insane in hospitals; 75 per cent result of drink.

Eighty per cent of all pauperism result of drink.

A hotelkeeper in a village of 1,200 said $15 a day was the average receipts from the bar. In larger places and cities $25 a day would be a very moderate average estimate. Taking that for the state, with nearly thirty thousand drinking places, the daily drink bill for New York state would be about $750,000. For a year this would be, reckoning 300 days, Sundays and a few others omitted, $225,000,000.

Two billion dollars is estimated as the nation's drink bill. New York has about one-tenth the nation's population. One-tenth the nation's drink bill on this basis would be about $200,000,000, about the same as above.

During the twelve years that the Raines law has been in existence the total receipts of the state from the liquor traffic has been about $178,000,000—not so much as the people waste on it every year.

One drinking place to every 300 men, women and babies.

One drinking place to every sixty voters.

More saloons in New York City than south of Mason and Dixon's line. According to the budget for 1908 New York City pays the following sums:

Police	$14,350,499.49
Public charities	2,287,944.59
Bellevue and allied hospitals	926,202.00
Department of corrections	1,175,145.50
Coroners	157,300.00
Courts—magistrates, police, special, etc	1,673,620.00
Charitable institutions	4,167,349.40
Total	$24,738.060.98

At the lowest estimate half of this ($12,369,030.49) results from drink.

The city comptroller reports the following receipts from the liquor traffic in New York City:

New York County	$ 3,793,504.98
Kings County	1,761,693.91
Queens County	249,189.53
Richmond County	89,490.97
Total	$ 5,893,879.39

Balance, showing loss in New York City due to drink.... 6,475,151.10

Grand total.....$12,369,030.49

RESULTS IN EUGENE, ORE.

The mayor of the City of Eugene, Ore., in answer to an inquiry regarding conditions under the dry regime in that city, makes the following statement:

Eugene, Ore., October 20, 1908.—Dear Sir: Yours of October 16th at hand and contents noted. Your first question as to what effect Local Option has had on our city.

We went dry July 1st, 1906, two years ago last July. Saloon men were on the streets the next day sowing grain, as they said grass would grow in the streets as a consequence. We have made more improvements in the last two years than in many ten years in the history of this city; we were about 6,000 population then, now after two years have passed our population is estimated at 10,000.

We have paved, this summer and last summer, four miles of bitulithic pavement to keep the grass from growing in our streets, at a cost of about ($200,000) two hundred thousand dollars.

We have issued $500,000 of building permits this summer, or about that amount. Our school children have increased in the past two years more than eight hundred. We have built four miles of street car lines, and they are well patronized. We have hardly known that there was a panic, while all about us in nearby towns the panic has been most severe. Eugene is booming.

Very respectfully, J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., POLICE COURT RECORD.

	Total cases	Drunkenness
With saloons—		
Year ending June 30, 1907.....	953	353
Without saloons—		
Year ending June 30, 1908.....	433	119
Decrease under prohibition.....	520	234

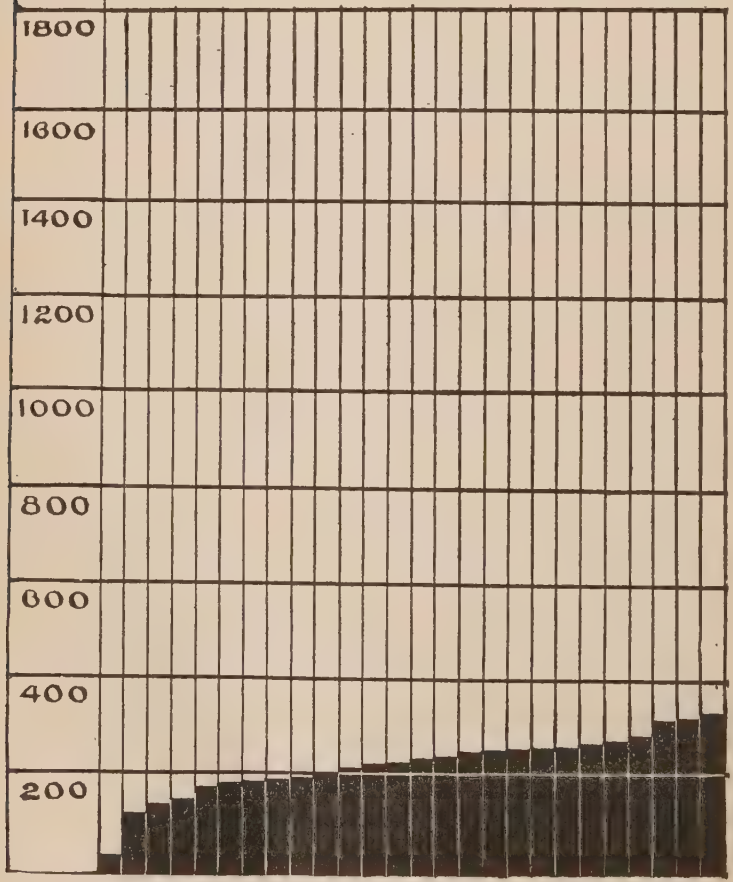
CONNECTICUT TEMPERANCE ADVANCE.

There were 327 liquor licenses issued in Bridgeport the past fiscal year, according to the annual report of the county commissioners. This is twenty-three less than were issued thirteen years ago, when the population was only 55,000. Now it is estimated at 110,000.

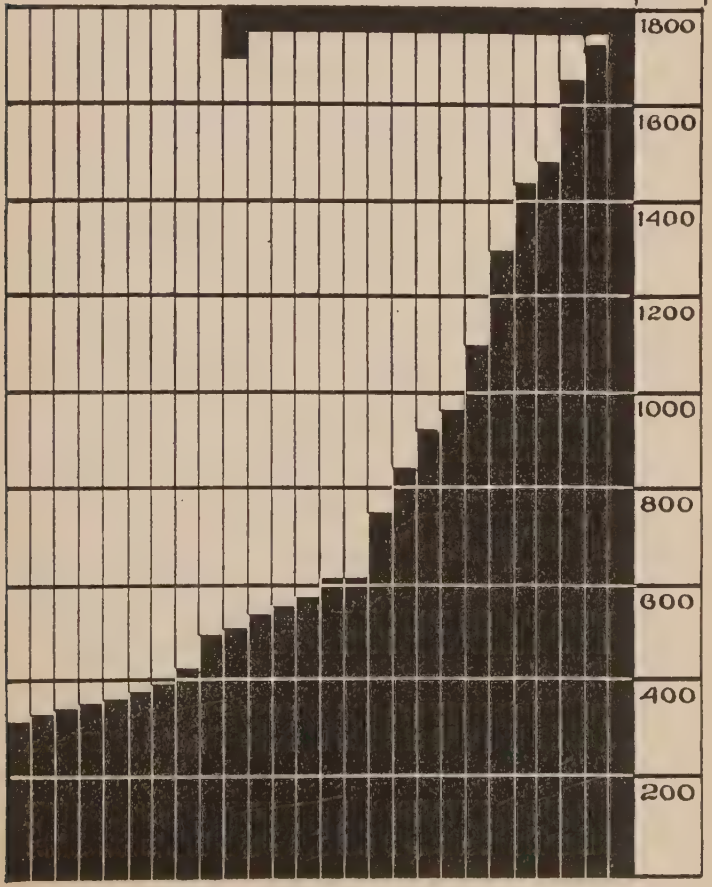
POPULATION TO EACH LIQUOR DEALER.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	*1907 Population.*	*No. Liquor Dealers.*	*Pop. to 1 Liquor Dealer.*
Alabama	2,250,000	2,325	967
Alaska	125,000	568	220
Arizona	185,000	1,396	133
Arkansas	1,750,000	1,346	1,300
California	2,000,000	16,236	123
Colorado	800,000	3,828	200
Connecticut	1,010,000	3,997	253
Delaware	190,000	451	421
District of Columbia	330,000	1,080	306
Florida	650,000	1,173	554
Georgia	2,600,000	1,820	1,423
Hawaii	154,001	415	371
Idaho	300,000	1,589	189
Illinois	5,590,000	25,286	221
Indiana	2,678,492	10,310	260
Indian Territory	392,060	650	603
Iowa	2,216,068	5,720	388
Kansas	1,680,000	3,354	501
Kentucky	2,435,000	4,382	555
Louisiana	1,700,000	5,179	328
Maine	731,760	(a) 869	842
Maryland	1,441,602	5,337	270
Massachusetts	3,173,487	5,791	548
Michigan	2,655,463	10,362	256
Minnesota	2,200,000	8,608	256
Mississippi	1,750,000	645	2,713
Missouri	3,885,989	10,654	365
Montana	275,000	2,471	111
Nebraska	1,225,000	3,401	360
Nevada	65,000	1,818	36
New Hampshire	443,700	1,133	392
New Jersey	2,294,413	11,762	195
New Mexico	302,000	1,190	254
New York	8,476,427	37,736	225
North Carolina	2,100,000	1,236	1,700
North Dakota	475,000	1,976	240
Ohio	4,557,000	15,234	299
Oklahoma	1,408,732	1,279	1,101
Oregon	550,000	2,597	212
Pennsylvania	6,900,000	21,681	317
Rhode Island	502,302	2,029	247
South Carolina	1,474,735	906	1,628
South Dakota	490,000	1,787	274
Tennessee	2,220,000	2,442	1,474
Texas	3,600,000	7,053	510
Utah	350,000	1,128	310
Vermont	340,000	364	934
Virginia	2,042,388	2,744	744
Washington	900,000	4,824	187
West Virginia	1,200,000	1,991	603
Wisconsin	2,275,000	13,940	163
Wyoming	117,500	761	154
Total	89,458,119	276,854	303

COMPARATIVE POPULATION



TO EACH LIQUOR DEALER



POLITICAL ASPECTS

Part I. STATE LEGISLATION

THE LOCAL OPTION PLAN.

Local option is another word for Americanism. It is essentially an instrument of free government and has been passed upon a thousand times and in a thousand ways, as a real part of our governmental system.

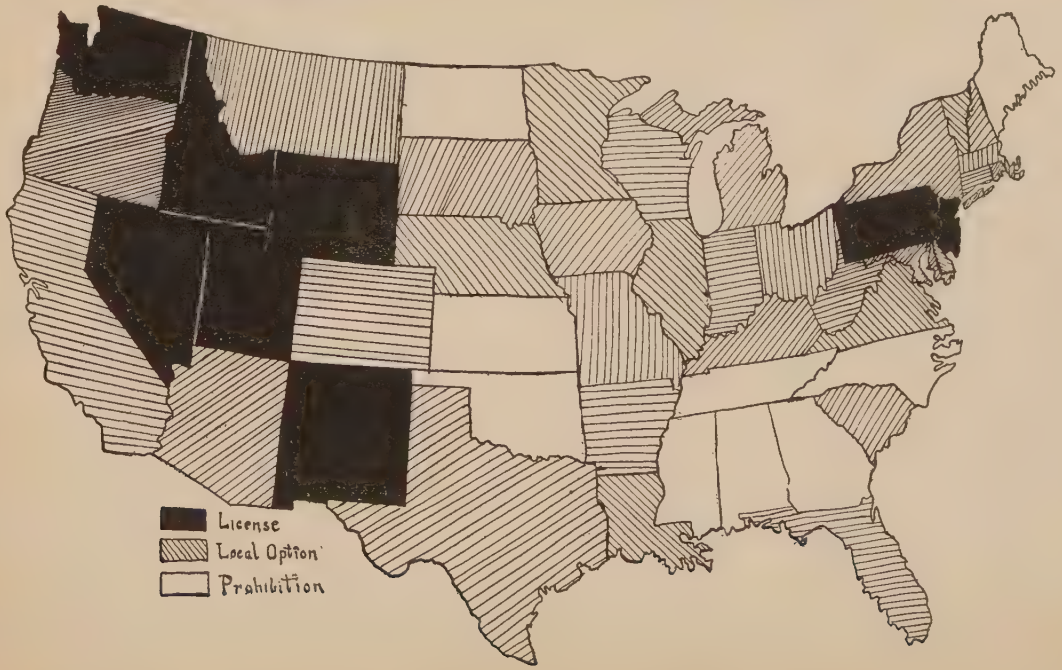
Whenever a municipality in any American commonwealth desires to issue bonds for the making of some public improvement and submits the question to the vote of the people, the principle of local option is employed. Whenever a change in the boundary line between counties or towns is to be made, local option is used to ascertain the public will in regard to such change. There is nothing new or fanatical about the local option idea in the machinery of the American government.

Local option on the liquor question simply provides for the placing of the question in the hands of voters of any given local community, such as a district, a county, a city, a village or a township. Local option has proven unquestionably to be the best method thus far for securing the largest possible area where the sale of liquor is prohibited, and the best possible enforcement of the law.

This, however, is not the greatest service which local option has rendered in the fight against the saloon. Probably the greatest service of this system consists in its creation of public sentiment in the various communities of the state by bringing the question directly before the people and compelling its thoughtful consideration at the hands of citizens engaged in all pursuits.

The Anti-Saloon League has secured and used local option whenever it has been possible to make an advance along temperance lines thereby. It has also, however, consistently opposed the adoption and use of local option where such adoption and use has meant a backward step in temperance reform. The Anti-Saloon League considers local option in most states, under present conditions, the best institution for the abolishment of saloons, but the work of the Anti-Saloon League does not consist in the saving or protecting of this or any other institution where public sentiment has advanced beyond such limits. The first and last business of the Anti-Saloon League is to abolish saloons; by state prohibition where possible; by local option in counties where state prohibition is impossible, and

LEGISLATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



by local option in municipalities and townships where county local option is impossible, or by any other honest method that will secure results and at the same time be supported by public sentiment.

Objections to the principle and operation of local option have been urged by some on the ground that this system does not in reality do what is claimed for it. No governmental system is perfect, but the main objections which have been urged against local option as a temperance measure are very largely in the nature of straw men, which extremists have been compelled to create in order to have something connected with local option to fight.

One of the most frequent arguments against local option is that it presents two policies, namely, that while it allows saloons to be voted out by a majority vote, it also allows saloons to be maintained by a majority vote. To any person versed in the principles underlying all American institutions, such an objection is far fetched. The same objection could be urged against any policy of local, state or national government under the American plan. Any law, which the people, through their representatives, may place on the statute books can be repealed by the people in the same way, and any system of government concerning any institution whatever, which the people, directly or through their representatives, adopt, can at the same time be changed by the people.

Several states have recently enacted laws prohibiting the liquor traffic in the state. The people at the next legislature, if they see fit, through their representatives, can repeal those laws, but this would hardly be considered as an argument against the use of the system which placed these laws on the statute books.

In a city or state every so often, an executive or other officer is to be elected. Under our form of government, in order to get a good man in office, the people must elect him, but at the same time, by using the system of election, the people run the risk of having him defeated. This would, however, hardly be a sufficient argument to do away with the elective system.

If there is any value in this objection which is raised against local option occasionally, the same value and the same objection apply to almost every institution of our government.

In other words, this argument does not so much apply to this particular method of dealing with the liquor traffic. It applies to every conceivable method of dealing with the liquor traffic in a

free government. There is no possible way of taking action of any kind against the liquor traffic which action cannot be repealed, either directly or indirectly by the people. Such criticism is therefore due either to a superficial investigation of the practical workings of local option laws, or it is due to an utter lack of knowledge or appreciation of the meaning of free government.

It is further urged that local option, which may be all right as a question of public policy, is wrong when applied to moral questions, and as a remedy to avoid such wrong, prohibition is suggested, but it is true that in order to get prohibition, we must submit the matter either directly or indirectly to the people, and the same principle applies, although in one case it is considered as a matter for a small unit and in the other case a matter for a large unit.

To take any other view of the case is simply to bring up again the ancient question of democracy vs. benevolent autocracy, which question has long since been settled for all time in the United States.

In addition to these arguments that this system is too optional, it is also urged that it is too local. It is indeed too local for any state when the public sentiment is sufficient to exclude the saloon from the state, but it is not too local for use in securing a dry town or a dry county where otherwise no dry territory could be secured. The plan and method of the Anti-Saloon League has been to use it to secure as large a prohibition zone as possible, and whenever public sentiment is at the place where, through any other method, a larger zone of prohibition territory can be secured, local option is relegated to the rear.

In such a case, however, local option is relegated to the rear not because it is wrong in principle or method, but because public sentiment has reached the point where local option is not necessary for its interpretation and therefore the continuance of such method is useless.

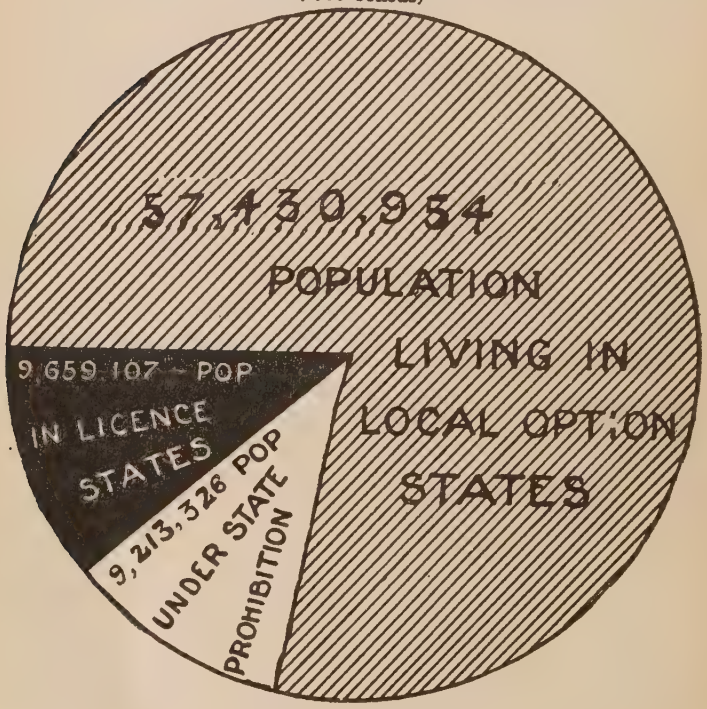
In other words, the League has always insisted that the temperance people everywhere should take conditions, not as they ought to be, but as they are; should consider public sentiment, not as they would like it, but as it is; should deal, in this reform, not with an ideal commonwealth or community, but with the commonwealth or community which really exists, and press the fight for better conditions to a finish, never, however, refusing to gain an inch simply because it is impossible at any certain time to gain a mile.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

The system of high license in the United States originated in 1881. In that year the legislature of the state of Nebraska passed what is known as the Slocumb law, which fixed the state license at $500 for all towns and cities under 10,000 population and $1,000 for all cities of over 10,000 population. This law also required a bond of the saloonkeeper in the sum of $5,000.

In 1883 the state of Illinois followed the lead of Nebraska and placed a license fee of $500 upon the sale of all kinds of liquors and about the same time Missouri enacted a high license law fixing

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES DIVIDED ACCORDING TO STATE LIQUOR LEGISLATION, JAN. 1, 1909
(1900 Census)



the minimum fee at $550 and the maximum at $1,000.

At the present time, the best high license laws to be found are on the statute books of New York and Pennsylvania. In New York the license law is known as the Raines Excise law and has many splendid features, including a large number of strict regulation clauses as well as a provision for local option in the townships of the state.

Advocates of high license point to the experience of New York under the Raines law, citing the results of this legislation as a strong argument in favor of the license system of dealing with the

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES DIVIDED ACCORDING TO "WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORY, JAN. 1, 1909

1900 Census)

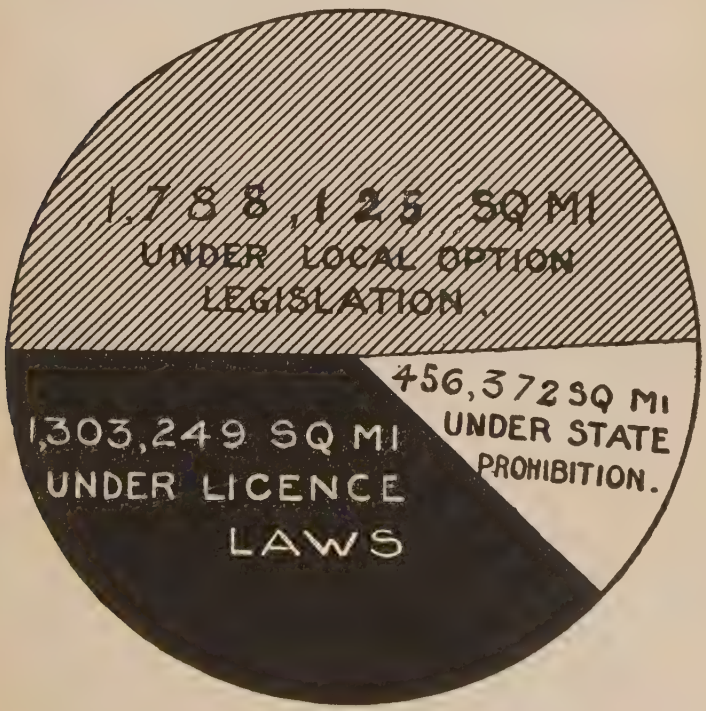
liquor traffic, and it is unquestionably true that a superficial investigation of the New York state reports bears up this argument. The state reports show that on March 23, 1896, there were 33,437 licenses in the state, while on Jan. 10, 1902, the number was 26,436, showing a reduction of 7,001, or an average of more than one thousand for each year that the Raines law had been enacted.

The statistics of crime in the state of New York show that the commitments to the state prison had steadily increased up to 1895, in which year the total number had reached 3,721. By 1900 these reports show that the number of commitments had been reduced to 3,375. The report of the prison commissioners furthermore shows

LAND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES DIVIDED ACCORDING TO "WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORY, JAN. 1, 1909

that the commitments for drunkenness in 1897 numbered 53,200, while in 1901 there were only 33,202. It should be borne in mind in this connection, however, that these figures show the contrast between little or no regulation previous to the passage of the Raines law, on the one hand, and special systematic effort at regulation after the passage of the Raines law, on the other hand. In other words, these figures and reports are not so much an argument in favor of high license as they are an argument in favor of the numerous wholesale restrictions and prohibitions which happen to be incorporated in the Raines license law.

LAND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES DIVIDED ACCORDING TO STATE LIQUOR LEGISLATION, JAN. 1, 1909



The high license law in Pennsylvania is known as the Brooks law and was passed by the legislature in 1888. It provides that the amount of license taxed against a saloon shall be fixed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, providing, however, that no license shall be in excess of $1,000. This court also has the sole power to decide how many licenses shall be granted in a given community. All saloonkeepers are required to furnish a bond in the sum of $2,000 and to furnish at least two bondsmen, each of whom shall be owners of real estate in the immediate vicinity.

The Anti-Saloon League stands unalterably opposed to a system of license, high or low, for three principal reasons. First, if the saloon as an institution is right, it should be as free as the grocery business or the dry goods business, and if it is wrong, its recognition by the government cannot be made right for the consideration of so many dollars per year. Second, the system of license fosters a spirit of lawlessness on the part of the saloonkeeper. Third, the system of license, on account of the source of revenue which it creates, forms an intrenchment for the saloon, from which dislodgement is exceedingly difficult.

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition, in its accepted meaning as it applies to the liquor traffic, refers not only to the sale but to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors as well. The system of license and regulation has, after thorough trial, demonstrated that it is unable to mitigate the evils of the saloon. The various reform movements which have been put into operation by the friends of the liquor traffic have also fully demonstrated the fact that the saloon as an institution cannot be reformed.

The close students of the liquor problem have therefore, with practical unanimity, decided that prohibition is the only ultimate solution of the problem, and the only question in this connection among temperance reformers has to do with the speediest and best method of permanently securing the desired end.

The experience of the American people for over a century in the efforts toward temperance reform has demonstrated the fact that there is no "royal road" to the solution of the saloon problem—that in a democratic form of government such as ours, all

permanently effective temperance laws as well as all other laws must be backed by public opinion. A prohibition law, therefore, as well as any other law, in order to be permanently effective in any state, must be supported by the intelligent sentiment of the people.

For this reason, the Anti-Saloon League in its fight against the liquor traffic demands that prohibition must be secured in the various states just as rapidly as the public sentiment of those states will permit, but the League insists, on the other hand, that it is not only worthless but absolutely harmful to enact prohibition in any state before public sentiment on the liquor question in that state is strong enough to maintain such a system and that in such cases local option legislation is not only more effective but that it will serve to more speedily crystallize the public sentiment for prohibition.

Many states in the Union are now ripe for state-wide prohibition, it having been shown beyond the question of a doubt by the votes registered in the local option contests throughout those states, that public sentiment is in favor of a state-wide law. In other states a fight for state-wide prohibition at this time would be premature. The Anti-Saloon League, in its fight for the annihilation of the saloon, acts upon the principle of securing and maintaining the immediate available vantage ground while pressing forward with all possible rapidity to the ultimate complete victory

THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM.

The father of the dispensary system as a state institution in the United States is U. S. Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, formerly Governor of that state. Senator Tillman received the suggestion from the experiment tried on a small scale in the city of Athens, Georgia, and while Governor of South Carolina, succeeded in having the plan inaugurated as a state institution.

The system practically provides for government ownership of the saloon business and attempts to diminish the evils of the liquor traffic by eliminating from the business such features as "private profit," "adulterated liquors," "night hours," "bar drinking," "the credit system," "the sale of liquors to drunkards and minors," etc., and placing the sale of intoxicants entirely under the control of the state or local government.

There are many things that can be said in favor of the ideal dispensary system, but practical experience in South Carolina for

thirteen years fully demonstrated the fact that the system, in practice, is open to very serious objection by becoming a fruitful source of political corruption and graft, and by fastening itself onto the political spoils system. The theory of the dispensary seems attractive as a step from license in the right direction, but its practical working in South Carolina as well as in numbers of smaller government units throughout many of the Southern states, has thoroughly demonstrated its failure as a reform measure.

RECENT STATE LEGISLATION

LOCAL OPTION LEGISLATION.

The Special Session of the Indiana Legislature called by Governor Hanly enacted a county local option bill on September 26, 1908. This new law does not in any way weaken the old township remonstrance law of that state.

The Illinois legislature of 1907, by an overwhelming vote in the senate and a goodly majority in the house, passed a law providing for local option in townships and municipalities. The law provides that when a township votes, all municipalities in the township are included, but the failure of any municipality to vote dry does not grant the privilege of the sale of intoxicating liquors when the township as a whole has voted dry.

This law has since been held constitutional in every respect by the Supreme Court of the state.

The Ohio legislature of 1908 passed a county local option law which provides for local option elections in the county as a unit upon petition of 35 per cent of the voters at the last general election.

An amendment to the residence district local option law was also enacted, which prevents the gerrymandering of the residence districts in cities by saloon sympathizers.

In addition to this new law, several other measures were passed by the same legislature, restrictive in their character, and providing for the better enforcement of existing anti-liquor laws.

Several different bills were passed in Tennessee by the legislature of 1907, chief among which were the laws providing that

when a new license was granted in any city of the state, it must contain a prohibition clause, and giving the privilege to most all saloon cities of Tennessee of voting on the proposition of a new charter, which to all practical purposes is local option on the liquor question for these cities.

The Delaware legislature of 1907 passed a law providing for district local option. For the purposes of this law, Delaware was divided into four districts.

After a hot battle against the substitution of a weaker measure, the anti-saloon forces in Colorado succeeded in securing a municipal and ward local option bill in the 1907 session of the legislature.

The legislature of 1907 in South Carolina passed a measure repealing the state dispensary law and providing for local option throughout the state.

In Wisconsin the legislature of 1907 passed a residence district local option law, providing for a vote on local option in residence districts of cities. This law goes into effect July 1, 1908.

PROHIBITION LEGISLATION

By an overwhelming vote in both houses, the Georgia legislature of 1907 enacted a state-wide prohibition law which went into effect January 1, 1908.

The Alabama legislature of 1907 enacted a county option law, which provides that a county, including all towns and cities therein may decide the saloon question by a majority vote.

The special session of the legislature, which met in November, 1907, enacted a state-wide prohibition law, which goes into effect in all parts of the state on January 1, 1909.

By a vote of 130,361 to 112,258, the people of the new State of Oklahoma adopted a constitutional amendment providing for state prohibition on September 17, 1907. The law went into effect thirty days later.

The Mississippi legislature of 1908, by an almost unanimous vote, enacted a law providing for state-wide prohibition. This law will go into effect January, 1909.

The last legislature in North Carolina enacted a law providing for the submission of a state-wide prohibition amendment to the vote of the people. At the election on May 26, the state adopted the amendment by a majority of over 40,000 votes.

OTHER TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

The law passed by the legislature of Nebraska in 1907 provides that the sale of liquors shall be held to be made in the county where the manual delivery is made and the price paid for the same. Another provision is to the effect that no liquor manufacturer or agent can become interested directly, or indirectly, in any retail liquor license, nor aid in the securing of a license. Another section of the new law provides that all shipments of liquor into the state be marked in large legible letters on the exterior of the outer package. Shipments of liquor to fictitious persons are not permitted.

The Idaho legislature of 1908 enacted a strong Sunday law.

In 1907, the legislature of Texas enacted a law providing for a tax of $5,000 upon any express company, or public carrier, shipping C. O. D. liquors into dry territory of the state.

Part II. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE LIQUOR BILL

For the last several sessions of Congress, the Anti-Saloon League and allied temperance forces have waged a fight for an amendment to the Inter-state Commerce law, providing for state jurisdiction over shipments of intoxicating liquors, as soon as such liquors enter the state to which they are consigned. This bill has been known by various names in the various Congressional sessions, such as, for instance, the Littlefield-Dolliver bill, the Little field-Carmack bill, and the Littlefield-Hansbrough bill.

The great need for such a measure as this has been felt in practically every state which has any considerable amount of no-

license territory, and it has been especially apparent in the states that have recently adopted state prohibition.

Under the present law, shipments of intoxicating liquors can be made from a point in a wet state, to any point in a dry state, in spite of all the laws which the dry state may place upon the statute books, since the shipments come under the provisions of the Inter-state Commerce law, which practically prohibits interference on the part of the state authorities.

Every indication points to the passage of such a law by both houses of Congress, providing the bill is permitted to receive direct consideration on the floors of the House and the Senate. Thus far, however, the efforts upon the part of the liquor forces, working through various agencies in both houses of Congress, have succeeded in keeping the bill in committee, against both the will of the people and members of Congress as well.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MEASURES

A bill providing for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia was introduced at the last session of Congress, and received a considerable amount of consideration by the house committee on District of Columbia affairs. The committee, however, turned down the proposition for absolute prohibition, but recommended to Congress in the report which it made, several provisions intended to limit the evils of the liquor traffic there.

The bill recommended for passage by the committee, provides for an increase in the prohibition zone of the District, limits the number of barrooms to one to every 1,000 of the population, and prevents the issuing of bar-room licenses without the consent in writing of the majority of all property owners and tenants in the square in which it is to be used, and the four squares confronting that square. The bill further prohibits the granting of licenses for saloons within 400 feet of any building used for a private school or other educational purpose, or any house of worship or religious institution.

CANTEEN IN SOLDIERS' HOMES

In February, 1907, the national house of representatives went on record against the canteen in the national soldiers' home by a vote of 92 to 86. In May, 1908, the lower house of Congress

re-affirm this stand on this question, by passing an amendment to the sundry civil provisions bills, abolishing the saloon from the soldiers' homes, by a vote of 167 to 46. The decisive vote, in spite of the efforts of the liquor forces to the contrary, practically guarantees that the canteen question in the soldiers' homes, like the army canteen question, has been settled by Congress for good.

THE WHISKEY RING.

In 1872 a number of United States Revenue officers together with a number of large distillers formed an organization known as "The Whiskey Ring," the object of which was to evade the Internal Revenue tax placed by the government on distilled spirits. Every effort possible was made to extend the organization throughout the United States and distillers who were slow to take up with the new law-defying organization were speedily brought into line by the use of the "boycott" and other similar weapons so thoroughly known to the liquor fraternity.

An Agent was employed by the organization whose business consisted in corrupting the Internal Revenue Commissioner's department in Washington, D. C., and headquarters were soon established in St. Louis, Peoria, Illinois, Chicago, New Orleans, Milwaukee and Cincinnati, with the result that in less than three years' time the government was defrauded out of millions of dollars.

An expose of the frauds through detectives of the Federal government revealed the corrupt relations to the scheme of many men prominent in public life, including the private secretary of President Grant.

Part III. TESTIMONIALS FROM HIGH OFFICIALS

U. S. SENATORS

"Early in life I faced the question squarely, considered its probable effects on my brain, character and body, saw how it affected others, and then concluded that I couldn't afford under any consid-

eration to touch one drop of the product of either distiller or brewer. I have never regretted that step, I can tell you. Later I began more fully to comprehend the economic and political phases of the traffic, and the result is that I now view it as the most important issue before the American people today."—*U. S. Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana.*

"If there is one special thing that the saloon is responsible for it is the making of a man absolutely untrustworthy. Moderate drinking is a most insidious evil. It rarely fails to lead to excess, which is dissipation."—*U. S. Senator A. S. Clay of Georgia.*

"When I consider the multiplied infamies, the damnable atrocities which lie at the door of the American saloon, I cannot talk with any degree of calmness about it. The drink habit, at first, is like a spider's thread, but before the victim realizes his true condition, he is bound by a twisted wire cable; his condition is altogether hopeless."—*U. S. Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina.*

"The policy of prohibition, which has been the rule in Maine for more than forty years, has generally worked well. There are different statutes under the policy, and some have worked better than others, but the general principle has been good for the state."—*U. S. Senator Eugene Hale of Maine.*

"I am very warmly in favor of the prohibitory law and its strict enforcement. Any law enforced has the respect and support of all good citizens, while unenforced it is brought into contempt. There is very little liquor sold in Maine, outside of the larger cities where conditions are such that it is difficult to enforce the law, but that is also true of all laws. I believe that the prohibition sentiment in Maine is growing."—*U. S. Senator William P. Frye of Maine.*

"I believe that local option is perhaps the best form of prohibitory legislation, for where a community freely adopts it, it will have behind it a public sentiment that will make its enforcement effective and comparatively easy."—*U. S. Senator Wm. J. Stone of Missouri.*

"Some time ago Minnesota inaugurated the high license plan, fixing the minimum at $500 in cities of less than ten thousand and the minimum of $1,000 in cities of over ten thousand, and coupled with this the principal of local option. I think the general impression is that the plan has worked very well."—*U. S. Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota.*

"The Maine style of prohibition with variations to fit special cases does prohibit the sale of liquor in Kansas. As is the case in Maine, in all the small villages and country towns of Kansas the sales of liquors have stopped entirely. There are scores and hundreds of men in Kansas who have voted for several years, who have never seen a saloon where liquor is sold, and do not know how a shop of the kind described looks."—*U. S. Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas.*

GOVERNORS OF STATES

GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

"Public sentiment is reaching such a point when such a thing as laws permitting the dealing in intoxicating liquors will not be known upon our statute books. We may differ as to progress and methods, but I believe there is in every section a sentiment in favor of temperance and in favor of stopping the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors."—*Governor Harris of Ohio.*

GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA.

"We have had prohibition so long in North Dakota that in some counties there are no jails. There is not much crime in the state."—*Governor Burke of North Dakota.*

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

"Over one hundred counties in the state have had prohibition for years. They have outgrown counties similarly situated, which have permitted the sale. There is no doubt that prohibition is wise from an economic standpoint. The overwhelming sentiment of the white people of Georgia is for prohibition, and the law will be enforced."—*Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia.*

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

"The saloon is a business the natural tendency of which is towards lawlessness, and the time has come when it will either run the politics of the state or be run out of the politics of the state."—*Governor J. W. Folk of Missouri.*

GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

"It is a foregone conclusion that the morals of a community are improved by a decreased sale of strong drink. The revenues of the state are increased, because temperance leads to frugality and thrift, which lead to property accumulation by the citizens."—*Governor John Cutler of Utah.*

GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

"The people certainly have the right to expect officials of the counties, which have voted dry, to do away with the selling of liquor, to see that the liquor law is enforced. In the event of violation of the law, I should certainly take such steps as may be necessary to bring about a change in that regard, even if it made necessary a change in those holding the offices."—*Governor F. M. Warner of Michigan.*

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

"When you consider the unspeakable damage which comes from the open saloon, you cannot avoid making haste to enact a law which will make possible the exclusion of the open saloon from those districts where the majority of the people are squarely opposed to it."—*Governor Henry A. Buchtel of Colorado.*

GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

"So long as I am governor of Maine, I shall oppose nullifications, shall insist upon law enforcement, and so long as the Sturgis law remains on our statute books and officials fail to do their duty, shall use that law to enforce prohibition with all the power, influence and resources at my command."—*Governor W. T. Cobb of Maine.*

GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MAINE.

"I believe in the retention and the enforcement of the prohibitory laws, so called, and am opposed to any substitute which suggests or implies license of the saloon."—*Governor-Elect B. M. Fernald of Maine.*

GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA.

"Prohibition is argued as being an infringement on personal liberties. Is there a single law in the broad length of our land that would permit any man to commit suicide? If the kisses of the wife and the clinging embraces of your babies are to be conducive to happiness, then begin there in your search for pleasure. Is the promotion of such pleasure as that an infringement on personal liberties?"—*Governor C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma.*

GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA.

"Do men deplore the rule of corrupt political bosses? It is the saloon that rallies the mass of venal and unpatriotic voters who constitute the phalanx of the bosses' power. Has crime become rampant on the streets? The saloon is the refuge of the criminals. Does vice seek protection? The saloon effects the arrangement with the policemen who are familiar with its dark secrets and comrades of its debased fraternity. Do gamblers wish to ply their demoralizing trade among the young? The saloon affords them not only the shield, but brings them the susceptible patronage of inexperienced youths."—*Governor Dawson of West Virginia.*

GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

"Our larger towns, Birmingham, Decatur, Gadsden, Huntsville and Dothan, under prohibition have greatly decreased their criminal record. We estimate that with a few years of prohibition, our penitentiaries will show a marked decrease in the number of their inmates. Aside from this, we think our state will save several millions a year that has hitherto gone for liquor. This leaves a margin for illicit and other sales."—*Governor B. B. Comer of Alabama.*

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

"Do not be deceived. The people are not mocked. If it is an easy thing to override the law in order to protect saloonkeepers, some day it will be an easy thing to override the constitution in its protection of property."—*Governor Chas. E. Hughes of New York.*

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

"About fifty of the totally dry counties, and many of the precincts in the others, have become so since 1903. The effect has been to greatly decrease the consumption of intoxicants and the amount of crime."—*Governor T. M. Campbell of Texas.*

GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

"The saloons, the nursery of crime, the fruitful soil for the germination of success crops of drunkards and the worst enemy of home, of wife and child, should be speedily closed. Upon this question, the judgment of the dry counties as to what is good within their own borders is to be made equally applicable to the whole state. The right of the majority to voice public policy is even more

unquestionably possessed by the state than by its smaller subdivisions; and its condemnation of the liquor traffic being clearly expressed, it is for us to make it effective. Method and time are the only questions for real discussion."—*Governor Edmond F. Noel of Mississippi.*

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"A man must take a square and unmistakable stand for the right or for the wrong, for righteousness or for evil, for happiness or for misery, for justice or for oppression. As or me, I am heart and soul against the liquor traffic."—*Governor R. B. Glenn of North Carolina.*

GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

"Prohibition has worked well in those sections of the state where popular sentiment is behind the law, and some of the most prosperous towns and parishes are those where prohibition has prevailed for a period long enough to afford fair tests of its merits."—*Governor Sanders of Louisiana.*

GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

"I do not hesitate to say that I believe in prohibition, and if the resolution were passed and before the people, I should favor its adoption, and speak in its favor."—*Governor N. B. Broward of Florida.*

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

"I hate it, (the saloon traffic) as Abraham Lincoln hated slavery. And as he sometimes saw in prophetic vision the end of slavery and the coming of the time when the sun should shine and the rain should fall upon no slave in the republic, so I sometimes seem to see the end of this unholy traffic; the coming of the time when, if it does not wholly cease to be, it shall find no safe habitation anywhere beneath Old Glory's stainless stars."—*Governor Hanly of Indiana.*

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

"The law has constantly grown in favor, and is now about as well enforced as any other penal statute. We have more than a quarter of a million young men and young women over 21 years of age who never saw a saloon. In short, we have a higher and better civilization than can be found in any state where the saloon is tolerated."—*Governor E. W. Hoch of Kansas.*

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

"Public opinion in Iowa is strongly in favor of the enforcement of laws which conserve sobriety and good order.

"All sane and sensible methods for forming and fostering such public opinion are approved by our people and the Anti-Saloon League is recognized as a strong factor in producing that result."—*Governor A. B. Cummings of Iowa.*

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

"No one can successfully defend the open saloon."—*Governor Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota.*

REPRESENTATIVES IN U. S. CONGRESS

"The saloon is no place for a young man who is ambitious to lead a clean, successful life. If he wishes to excel in crime, rob his mental and physical powers, consort with thugs, blacklegs, prostitutes and thieves, be a disgrace to his family and a stench to his own nostrils, why I'd advise him to frequent saloons."—*Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri.*

"A man engaged in selling strong drink is a worse citizen than a murderer or a thief. Worse than a thief because he robs a man not only of his money, but reputation, health, morals, character and friends, and, like a thief, for the reason that he gives nothing of value in return for what he gets. Infinitely worse than a murderous thug, because he not only destroys the body, but damns the soul, and scars and blights the progeny of his victim for unborn generations."—*Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio.*

"The political corruption of today—and, God knows, it's everywhere— is a direct product of the saloon. With all the saloons out of business, poverty, and its twin, disease, would be comparatively infinitesimal."—*Hon. N. W. Hale of Tennessee.*

"The saloons are responsible for nine-tenths of the graft in our body politic. Thus when a state of affairs exists which not only removes the cause of corruption, but the temptation to be corrupt, you won't have corruption—that is, to the extent you have it at the present time under the saloon regime."—*Hon. W. P. Brownlow of Tennessee.*

"The time will never come in your day or mine, when Maine will

refuse to maintain her obligations on temperance or to sustain her laws regarding the same, as they at present exist. Can you make a man sober by statute? Can you make a man honest by statute? Each question requires the same answer. The law can make it easier for him to do right, and harder for him to do wrong."—*Hon. C. E. Littlefield of Maine.*

"I do not believe that the people of the state of Maine will ever permit the licensing of the saloon in their midst again."—*Hon. Llewellyn Powers of Maine.*

"At the present time, and for a year past the (prohibition) law has been strictly enforced over the entire state. Even in Kansas City, Kansas, with only an imaginary line separating it from Kansas City, Missouri, there are no open saloons and the clandestine sale of liquors is almost unknown and has been for more than a year. This is a city of 100,000 people and when the policy of rigid saloon closing was first inaugurated it was bitterly opposed on business grounds. Experience, however, has demonstrated that these fears were without foundation. The population of the city has increased at a greater rate than ever before, the deposits of the banks have gained one and one-half million dollars, merchants have had to employ additional clerks, the attendance in the public schools has increased so greatly that eighteen additional teachers have been employed, the charitable institutions report a reduction of more than two-thirds in demand for aid, and the expense of prosecuting criminals has been reduced $25,000 per annum. Prior to the closing of the joints, from fifteen to twenty-five young men were sent to the Reformatory from Kansas City every year. In the past twelve months, but two have been sent. The city courts, created for the express purpose of trying petty suits for the collection of rents and grocery bills formerly crowded with a black docket every day have now practically no business, for the reason that people are paying their bills. My home town of Iola is a place of about 10,000 people, but there is not an open saloon in the town, and an arrest for drunkeness is so rare as to be almost a sensation. Prohibition is stronger in Kansas today than it has been at any time since it was adopted, and no political party any longer ventures to demand its resubmission. It is in Kansas to stay,—and to bless."—*Hon. Charles F. Scott of Kansas.*

"If there was ever any doubt about maintaining prohibition in Kansas as a permanent institution, it has disappeared; very few of our people would again tolerate the saloon in their midst."—*Hon. Wm. A. Reeder of Kansas.*

"I beg to say that in my opinion, local option is a successful method of dealing with the liquor problem in Texas. It has been practical and effective, and the result has been such under it, as to commend it to my very favorable opinion."—*Hon. Gordon Russell of Texas.*

"Up to this time, I believe that local option has been a practical and effective method of dealing with the liquor question in Texas. It has the merit, wherever adopted, of having for its support, public sentiment, which usually insures its enforcement."—*Hon. W. R. Smith of Texas.*

"The Remonstrance law in this state has operated successfully, and is destined of itself, to rid Indiana of the pernicious influence of the Brewery saloon."—*Hon. John C. Chaney of Indiana.*

"There is less drunkenness on public occasions in Maine than in any part of the world in which I have traveled, and I have knocked about a little in the old and new world."—*Hon. F. L. Dingley of Maine.*

"In this state, every political division, that is a municipality, or a county, has the right upon petition of a certain number of voters to have an election called to determine whether there shall be license or no license of the saloon. This method upon the whole has proven satisfactory and it is my opinion that it is a practical and effective method of dealing with the question."—*Hon. James C. Needham of California.*

"So far as I have been able to observe the workings of this law, (Local Option) in this state, I am favorably impressed with it. There is a great difference in different portions of this state in the sentiment regarding the liquor traffic. In the rural districts of the Southern peninsula, and in the smaller towns, there is a strong feeling against it and where the people have voted to prohibit it, I think the law is reasonably well enforced."—*Hon. H. O. Young of Michigan.*

"In my judgment the local option method in vogue here is proving an effective method and the results commend it to our people. Out

of nearly 250 cities and towns, only about 30 vote 'Yes.' "—*Hon. D. J. Foster of Vermont.*

"I am of the opinion that we have in our state more 'dry' than 'wet' towns. I think as a general thing, the law is kept. One thing is certain and that is the tendency is towards temperance."—*Hon. N. D. Sperry of Connecticut.*

"In my judgment the most effective method for the regulation of the sale of intoxicants is by local option. If it is left for the community to determine whether they desire the sale of intoxicants or not, you have back of the law the people who are in favor of the enforcement."—*Hon. James T. Lloyd.*

"Viewing the situation from every standpoint that I have been able, I am unhesitatingly in favor of the Local Option Method of dealing with the liquor question."—*Hon. Ben F. Caldwell of Illinois.*

"Most of the counties of this state, and many of the smaller towns are now dry. This has been largely the effect of votes taken under the local option statute, and in other measure, under other statutes, making it more difficult for applicants of distillers' license, or bar-room license, to secure the same. I see no indication at this time in Virginia, that the dry movement is going backwards. Of course, there are some localities in which the operation of the law has not been entirely satisfactory, and in almost all the localities under these statutes, where the bar-room and retail sale of liquor has been voted out, there is more or less violation of the law. On the whole, however, it is considered by those observing the situation, that a dry community, even with the illicit sale of liquor which seems to be inevitable, is preferable to the open saloon."—*Hon. E. W. Saunders of Virginia.*

"I think that local option is a step in the right direction towards the further regulation of the liquor traffic, but, in my judgment, not until we prohibit the manufacture and transportation of alcoholic liquor can we effectively deal with the liquor problem."—*Hon. Wm. W. Cocks of New York.*

"So far as it goes, I believe that the local option law in our state is satisfactory, although it could be improved as to details. It is defective in that it does not apply at all to cities, of which there are a great number in this state."—*Hon. Wm. S. Bennett of New York.*

Part IV. STATE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

NATURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

"Liquor, in its nature, is dangerous to the morals, good order, health and safety of the people, and is not to be placed upon the same footing with the ordinary commodities of life, such as corn, wheat, cotton, potatoes, etc."—*The Supreme Court of South Carolina, in the case of the State ex rel George vs. Aiken, 26 L. R. A. 345.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF INNOCENT USES NO DEFENSE.

"It (intoxicating liquors) is still the prolific source of disease, misery, pauperism, vice and crime. Its power to weaken, corrupt, debauch and slay human character and human life is not destroyed or impaired because it may be susceptible of some innocent uses, or may be used with propriety on some occasions. The health, morals, peace and safety of the community at large are still threatened."—*The Supreme Court of Kansas, Durien vs State, 80 Pac. 987.*

TENDENCY OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC SELF-EVIDENT.

"We presume that no one would have the hardihood to contend that the retail sale of intoxicating drinks does not tend, in a large degree, to demoralize the community, to foster vice, produce crime and beggary, want and misery."—*The Illinois Supreme Court, Schwouchow vs. Chicago, 68 Ill. 444.*

LIQUORS ARE NOT PROPERTY.

"It is not sufficient to say that liquors are property, and their sale is as much secured as that of any other property. Their sale for use as a common beverage and tippling is hurtful and injurious to the public morals, good order, and well-being of society."—*The Supreme Court of Illinois, Goddard vs. President, 15 Ill. 589.*

DISTINGUISHED FROM USEFUL AND HARMLESS OCCUPATIONS.

"The evils which attend and inhere in the business of handling and selling intoxicating liquors are universally recognized, and the danger therefrom to the peace and good order of the community

everywhere necessitates the exercise of the police power. This necessity for regulation and restriction in the interest of peace and good order and for the promotion of public morals, as already said, distinguishes the liquor business from useful and harmless occupations."—*The Supreme Court of Illinois, Schmidt vs. City of Indianapolis, 80 N. E. 632.*

A PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CURSE.

"The evils flowing from intoxicating liquors arise wholly from its use as a beverage. But this use is wide-spread, reaching all classes of the people, and both sexes, and every age. No condition of life is wholly exempt therefrom. An enumeration of all the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors need not be attempted. They are numerous and affect the people collectively and individually. Idleness, poverty, pauperism, crime, insanity, disease and the destruction of human life, follow indulgence in the habit of using intoxicating drinks. Millions of our fellow-countrymen are addicted to this habit, and of these, millions become drunkards. Homes are broken up, and the domestic peace is destroyed by drunkenness. The prisons, almshouses, and institutions for the care of orphanage, insanity, and affliction, are largely filled by the vice. These are evils, but not all of the evils of the alcohol habit, affecting the social condition of the people, and their comfort and good morals. But other evils attending the use of intoxicating beverages affect the state and its government. It is the prolific source of crime, pauperism, and insanity, and thereby entails taxation to defray the expenses of the conviction and punishment of criminals, and the support of almshouses, asylums and hospitals."—*Pearson vs. International Distillery, 72 Iowa, 348.*

AN ADDITIONAL BURDEN TO THE TAX-PAYER.

"The evils that result from the use of intoxicating liquors generally occur at the place where they are consumed, and the tendency to crime and pauperism follows in that place, and it can readily be seen why a legislature would make a discrimination between the burden on a business which naturally breeds disorder, and which casts upon the general tax-payer an additional burden in the cost of prosecutions and increased police force, and a business which exports the intoxicating liquors to other states."—*Supreme Court of Missouri in State vs. Bixam, 62 S. W. 828.*

Part V. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

THE PRESENT SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chief Justice—Melville W. Fuller, Illinois.

Associate Justices—John M. Harlan, Kentucky; David J. Brewer, Kansas; Edward D. White, Louisiana; Rufus W. Peckham, New York; Joseph McKenna, California; Oliver W. Holmes Massachusetts; William R. Day, Ohio, and William H. Moody Massachusetts.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The following are direct quotations from the various decisions which have been handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States:

WHAT CANNOT BE DONE

"No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants."—Stone vs. Mississippi, 101 U. S., 816.

ALL RIGHTS SUBJECT TO POLICE POWER

"If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the legislature cannot be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer. All rights are held subject to the police power of the state."—Beer Co. vs. Mass., 97 U. S., 33.

THE GENERAL WELFARE PARAMOUNT

"And so, if in the judgment of the legislature, the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for the maker's own use as a beverage, would tend to cripple, if it did not defeat, the efforts to guard the community against the evils attending the excessive use of such liquors, it is not for the courts, upon their views as to what is best and safest for the community, to disregard the legislative determination of that question. So far from such a regulation having no relation to the general end sought to be accomplished, the entire scheme of prohibition, as embodied in the constitution

and laws of Kansas, might fail, if the right of each citizen to manufacture intoxicating liquors for his own use as a beverage were recognized. Such a right does not inhere in citizenship. Nor can it be said that government interferes with or impairs any one's constitutional rights of liberty or of property, when it determines that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, for general or individual use, as a beverage, are, or may become, hurtful to society, and constitute, therefore, a business in which no one may lawfully engage. Those rights are best secured, in our government, by the observance, upon the part of all, of such regulations as are established by competent authority to promote the common good. No one may rightfully do that which the law-making power, upon reasonable grounds, declares to be prejudicial to the general welfare."—Mugler vs. Kansas, 124 U. S., 625; 6 Sup. Ct. Rep., 273.

NO INHERENT RIGHT TO SELL LIQUOR

"It is undoubtedly true that it is the right of every citizen of the United States to pursue any lawful trade or business, under such restrictions as are imposed upon all persons of the same age, sex and condition. The possession and enjoyment of all rights are subject to such reasonable conditions as may be deemed by the governing authority of the country essential to the safety, health, peace, good order and morals of the community. Even liberty itself, the greatest of all rights, is not unrestricted license to act according to one's own will. It is only freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is, then, liberty regulated by law. The right to acquire, enjoy and dispose of property is declared in the constitutions of several states to be one of the inalienable rights of man; but this declaration is not held to preclude the legislature of any state from passing laws respecting the acquisition, enjoyment and disposition of property. What contracts respecting its acquisition and disposition shall be valid, and what void and voidable, when they shall be in writing, and when they may be made orally, and by what instruments it may be conveyed or mortgaged, are subjects of constant legislation. And, as to the enjoyment of property, the rule is general that it must be accompanied with such limitations as will not impair the equal enjoyment of others of their property. *Sic utere tuo ut*

alienum non laedas is a maxim of universal application. For the pursuit of any lawful trade or business the law imposes similar conditions. Regulations respecting them are almost infinite, varying with the nature of the business. Some occupations by the noise made in their pursuit; some by the odors they engender, and some by the dangers accompanying them, require regulations as to the locality in which they shall be conducted. Some by the dangerous character of the articles used, manufactured or sold, require also special qualifications in the parties permitted to use, manufacture or sell them. All this is but common knowledge, and would hardly be mentioned were it not for the position often taken, and vehemently pressed, that there is something wrong in principle and objectionable in similar restrictions when applied to the business of selling by retail, in small quantities, spirituous and intoxicating liquors. It is urged that as the liquors are used as a beverage, and the injury following them if taken in excess, is voluntarily inflicted and is confined to the party offending, their sale should be without restrictions, the contention being that what a man shall drink,equally with what he shall eat, is not properly matter for legislation. There is in this position an assumption of a fact which does not exist—that, when the liquors are taken in excess, the injuries are confined to the party offending. The injury, it is true, first falls upon him in his health, which the habit undermines; in his morals, which it weakens, and in the self-abasement which it creates. But, as it leads to neglect of business and waste of property and general demoralization, it affects those who are immediately connected with and dependent upon him. By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dram shop, where intoxicating liquors, in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source. The sale of such liquors in this way has therefore been, at all times, by the courts of every state, considered as the proper subject of legislative regulation. Not only may a license be exacted from the keeper of the saloon before a glass of his liquor can be thus disposed of, but restric-

tions may be imposed as to the class of persons to whom they may be sold, and the hours of the day, and the days of the week on which the saloons may be opened. Their sale in that form may be absolutely prohibited. It is a question of public expediency and public morality, and not of federal law. The police power of the state is fully competent to regulate the business, to mitigate its evils, or to suppress it entirely. There is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail. It is not a privilege of a citizen of the state or of a citizen of the United States. As it is a business attended with danger to the community, it may, as already said, be entirely prohibited, or be permitted under such conditions as will limit to the utmost its evils. The manner and extent of regulation rest in the discretion of the governing authority. That authority may vest in such officers as it may deem proper, the power of passing upon applications for permission to carry it on, and to issue license for that purpose. It is a matter of legislative will only. As in many other cases, the officers may not always exercise the power conferred upon them with wisdom or justice to the parties affected. But that is a matter which does not affect the authority of the state or one which can be brought under the cognizance of the courts of the United States."—Justice Field, U. S. Supreme Court, Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S., 86; 11 Sup. Ct., 13.

"The weight of authority is overwhelming that no such immunity has heretofore existed as would prevent state legislatures from regulating and even prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, with a solitary exception. The exception is the case of a law operating so rigidly on property in existence at the time of its passage, absolutely prohibiting its sale, as to amount to depriving the owner of his property. * * * But no case has held that such a law was void as violating the privileges or immunities of citizens of the state or of the United States. If, however, such a proposition is seriously urged, we think that the right to sell intoxicating liquors, so far as such a right exists, is not one of the rights growing out of citizenship of the United States."—Justice Miller, U. S. Supreme Court, Bartemeyer vs. Iowa, 18 Wallace, 129.

NO LIMIT TO STATE'S POWER TO PROHIBIT

"Although a state is bound to receive and to permit the sale by the importer of any article of merchandise which congress

authorizes to be imported, it is not bound to furnish a market for it, nor to abstain from the passage of any law which it may deem necessary or advisable to guard the health or morals of its citizens, although such law may discourage importation, or diminish the profits of the importer, or lessen the revenue of the general government. And if any state deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, I see nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper." —Chief Justice Taney, in License Cases, 5 Howard, 504.

LICENSE NOT A MATTER OF RIGHT

"In the first place, no system of licenses to retail spirits has authorized the grant, except upon certain conditions. No one, it is presumed, can claim a license to retail spirits as a matter of right. Under the law of the state a discretion is to be exercised, not only as regards the individuals who apply, but also as to the number that shall be licensed in each town. And, if it shall be determined that a certain town is not entitled to a license, it is not perceived how such a decision can be so controlled."—Justice McLean, U. S. Supreme Court, License Cases, 5 Howard, 504.

STATE'S RIGHT TO REGULATE INTERNAL COMMERCE

"From the first settlement of this country, and in most other nations, ancient or modern, civilized or savage, it has been found useful to discountenance excesses in the use of intoxicating liquor. And without entering here into the question whether legislation may not, on this as on other matters, become at times intemperate, and react injuriously to the salutary objects sought to be promoted, it is enough to say, under the general aspect of it, that the legislation here is neither novel nor extraordinary, nor apparently designed to promote other objects than physical, social and moral improvement. On the contrary, its tendency clearly is to reduce family expenditures, secure health, lessen pauperism and crime, and co-operate with, rather than counteract, the apparent policy of the general government itself in respect to the disuse of ardent spirits.

"They aim, then, at the right object. They are calculated to promote it. They are adapted to no other. And no other, or

sinister or improper view can, therefore, either with delicacy or truth, be imputed to them.

"It is conceded that the states may exclude pestilence, either to the body or mind, shut out the plague or cholera, and, no less, obscene paintings, lottery tickets and convicts. (Holmes vs. Jennison et al., 14 Peters, 568; 9 Wheat., 203; 11 Peters, 133.) How can they be sovereign within their respective spheres, without power to regulate all their internal commerce, as well as police, and direct how, when and where it shall be conducted in articles intimately connected either with public morals or public safety, or the public prosperity."—Justice Woodbury, U. S. Supreme Court, License Cases, 5 Howard, 504.

THE ARTMAN DECISION

The famous Artman decision, which has caused so much interest among temperance people throughout the United States, was handed down in a case inaugurated and conducted under the leadership of a committee of nineteen prominent citizens of Indianapolis, Indiana. This committee has published a history of the case, from which we quote the following:

"On November 23, 1906, an organization was formed and the matter of preparing for such a suit was undertaken by a committee consisting of the following well-known business and professional men:

"W. D. Allison, Republican, president W. D. Allison Physicians' Office Furniture Company.

"A. K. Hollowell, Republican, president Harris Air Pump Co.

"David M. Parry, Republican, president Parry Manufacturing Co.

"A. N. Hadley, Republican, patentee of Hadley Corn and Cane Cutter.

"John H. Talge, Democrat, president Talge Mahogany Veneer Co.

"Honorable Zac. T. Sweeney, Republican, game and fish commissioner of Indiana.

"Rev. Joshua Stansfield, Prohibitionist, pastor Meridian Street M. E. Church.

"Herbert L. Whitehead, Republican, real estate and loans.

"Thomas R. Lewis, Prohibitionist, president Burnett-Lewis Lumber Co.

"H. C. Atkins, Republican, president E. C. Atkins Co., manufacturers of saws.

"Rev. Morton C. Pearson, Prohibitionist, pastor First Friends' Church.

"J. H. Furnas, Republican, president Furnas Furniture Co.

"Rev. F. O. Ballard, Republican, pastor Memorial Presbyterian Church.

"D. W. Edwards, Republican, general agent Provident Life and Trust Insurance Co.

"John H. Holliday, Republican, president Union Trust Co.

"Thomas H. Spann, Republican, president John S. Spann & Co., real estate.

"W. S. Doan, Prohibitionist, attorney.

"Chas. J. Orbison, Democrat, attorney.

"C. E. Newlin, Prohibitionist, special agent life, fire and accident insurance.

"It was determined to enter suit against some applicant for license at the January term of the Commissioners' Court. It was necessary to select an application where there was no danger of a remonstrance by the Anti-Saloon League, or for any other reason the license might not be granted, as it was desirable that the license be granted so that an appeal could be taken to the Circuit Court. It was thought best not to take into confidence either the Anti-Saloon League or the officials of the Prohibition party, but to keep the entire matter among a few trusted business men."

Thus it will be seen that this movement was not under the official management of any organization, party or society, but was undertaken by this committee of citizens for the good of the cause in general. Twelve of the committee were Republicans, five were Prohibitionists and two were Democrats. Four of the number were members of the headquarters committee of the Indiana State Anti-Saloon League. The decision which resulted is perhaps the most terrific which has ever been rendered by any American court against the saloon.

The issue in the case which was before the court as a remonstrance case was clear-cut and involved the simple proposi-

tion as to whether or not a saloon could be legally licensed. Judge Samuel R. Artman, of the above mentioned court, handed down the decision which follows:

THE DECISION

"The question this court has to decide in the case is, can the state, under the guise of a police regulation, looking to the preservation of public morals, license the saloon business?

"It is the settled law of the land that any occupation that naturally and inherently endangers the health, peace, safety, morals and welfare of the people is unlawful and a public nuisance. A public nuisance may be abated, under the civil law, by injunction, and, if the nuisance keeper fails to obey the injunction, he must face the court for contempt. In all probability this remedy would be preferable to criminal proceedings.

"In the absence of a license, the police power of the state regards any business, the inherent character, tendency and effect of which is to destroy the public health, the public morals or the public safety, as immoral and unlawful. The legislature of Indiana has enacted its condemnation of the business by requiring that the nature of alcoholic drinks and their effect on the human system shall be included in the branches to be regularly taught in the common schools of the state. It is not making the case too strong to say that it is within the knowledge of every private citizen of average information as to current events that the business kills many, makes widows, orphans, fills almshouses, jails, penitentiaries, orphanages and insane asylums; that it frenzies the brain and directs the murderer's hand to plunge the fatal knife and discharge the deadly weapon.

"It must be held that the state cannot, under the guise of a license, delegate to the saloon business a legal existence, because to hold that it can is to hold that the state may sell and delegate the right to make widows and orphans, the right to break up homes, the right to create misery and crime, the right to make murderers, the right to fill orphanages, poorhouses, insane asylums, jails and penitentiaries and the right to furnish subjects for the hangman's gallows.

"The Supreme Court of Indiana, the Supreme Courts of many other states and the Supreme Court of the United States have

already so far passed the middle of the stream upon the question involved in this case that return would now be more difficult than to go over. 'Go over' is merely to draw the natural, logical and inevitable conclusion from the declarations and judgments of the courts. To return would mean either to abandon the adjudication that the saloon business is unlawful at common law, or to hold that a business which has been adjudged by the courts to be unlawful at common law, because it naturally and inherently endangers the health, comfort, safety, morals and welfare of the people, may be legalized for money. Some court may so hold in this case, but it will not be done by this court. If it is done by any court, it must be done by the court that has already held the business to be unlawful, because of its inherently destructive effects upon society.

"With due appreciation of the responsibilities of the occasion, conscious of my obligations, under oath to Almighty God and to my fellow man, I cannot, by a judgment of this court, authorize the granting of a saloon license, and the demurrer to the amended remonstrance is, therefore, overruled, the amended remonstrance is sustained and the application is dismissed at the costs of the applicant."

THE STAINLESS FLAG MOVEMENT

About two years ago, Rev. Ervin S. Chapman, D. D., L.L. D., superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of California, delivered an address before the ministers of Southern California on "A Stainless Flag." In this address, Dr. Chapman endeavored to show by decisions which had been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to the liquor traffic, and by declarations of the most prominent legal authorities, that the saloon as an institution, is unconstitutional, and that because of the menacing influence of the saloon upon the public health, the public morals and the public peace, the United States Supreme Court would eventually render a decision, making it unlawful for the government to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors by retail.

This address so impressed the ministers of California, that they requested Dr. Chapman to give the address in other parts of the nation, and the Anti-Saloon League of California granted him a three months' leave of absence, in order that this address might

be delivered under the auspices of the American Anti-Saloon League in all of the states.

At the National Convention, held in the city of St. Louis in 1906, the Anti-Saloon League of America heartily endorsed this Stainless Flag movement which was instituted by Dr. Chapman, and called upon the churches of all denominations throughout the country to observe the last Sunday in June, 1907, as Stainless Flag Sunday. This was accordingly done, and most of the ministers of all denominations joined in the celebration, and devoted the services of that Sunday to the Stainless Flag movement.

The American Anti-Saloon League Convention, held in Norfolk in 1907, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That as a means of promoting the Stainless Flag movement, to which we re-affirm our enthusiastic allegiance, we hereby request all who sympathize with that movement, to observe the Sunday upon or preceding the 4th of July, each year as Stainless Flag Sunday, throughout the nation, and we respectfully but very earnestly request all pastors in the United States to so conduct their church services on that day, as to promote that movement.

To aid them in so doing, we will endeavor, as far as possible, to supply each pastor, for gratuitous distribution, as large a quantity of Stainless Flag literature, as he will engage to distribute to his people and through them to our great non-church going citizens. To accomplish this, we will begin at once and prosecute diligently the work of securing necessary funds, and will carry out to greatest possible success, the plans adopted from time to time, by our national headquarters committee."

Already between 400,000 and 500,000 copies of Dr. Chapman's address have been distributed throughout the United States.

RESULTS OF SUNDAY CLOSING

"Statistics carefully gathered in the large cities of the state clearly show that crime has been greatly reduced since the Sunday closing law has been strictly enforced. I have many encouraging letters from mothers and wives throughout the state telling me of the great change that has come since the enforcement of the Sunday closing law. Men who formerly spent the greater portion of the day in the corner saloon, now put in the time at home."—Governor J. W. Folk, of Missouri.

ORGANIZATIONS

Part I. THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

CONSTITUTION OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Article I. Name.

The name of this organization is the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Article II. Object.

The object of this League is the suppression of the saloon. To this end we invite the alliance of all who are in harmony with this object, and the League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of neutrality upon questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

Article III. Constituency.

All churches, temperance societies and other organizations pledging co-operation shall be entitled to representation in its national conventions as hereinafter provided.

Article IV. Officers.

The officers shall be a President, not more than twelve Vice-Presidents, a General Superintendent, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected at each National Convention; and a Legislative Superintendent, an Assistant General Superintendent and an Attorney, who shall be chosen by the Headquarters Committee upon the nomination of the General Superintendent.

Article V. Board of Trustees.

There shall be a Board of Trustees of the League, composed as follows:

1. Two representatives from each State League, one of whom shall be the Superintendent and the other elected by the State Headquarters Committee or State Board of Trustees.

2. One representative from each religious denomination with a membership of not less than ten thousand in the United States, which recognizes the League as an agency for co-opera-

tion with other church and denominational bodies against the saloon, and one additional representative for each denomination having a membership in the United States of one million or over, such representatives to be selected at the regular National or General meetings of the respective denominations, or by their permanent committees, commissions or Boards on Temperance.

3. One representative each from such temperance organizations as may be included by action of the Board of Trustees.

Article VI. Headquarters Committee.

There shall be a National Headquarters Committee, consisting of the President and six additional persons chosen at the time of the convention by the National Board of Trustees.

Article VII. Conventions.

Section 1. The Convention shall be held biennially. In case the Convention fails to fix the time and place for the next Convention, it shall be determined by the Headquarters Committee.

Section 2. In Conventions, representation from recognized and affiliated bodies shall be as follows: Ten delegates from each national body and five delegates from each state organization holding stated conventions, five delegates from each State Anti-Saloon League, and two delegates from every other co-operating organization holding annual conventions, whose constituency is not otherwise represented.

Section 3. The officers of the League and members of the Board of Trustees and Headquarters Committee, together with District Superintendents and other regular field workers giving their entire time to League work, shall be members ex-officio of the Convention with power to vote.

Section 4. For the purpose of representation, religious denominations and international organizations shall be considered as national bodies and the District of Columbia and the territories shall be considered as states.

Article VIII. Amendments.

Amendments to this Constitution may be made by a two-thirds vote of the National Convention, upon recommendation

of two-thirds of the Board of Trustees present at a regular meeting. The final vote upon any proposed amendment shall not be taken within less than twenty-four hours after it shall have been presented to the Convention.

LEAGUE BY-LAWS

1. The General Superintendent shall give his entire time to the organization and work of the League, and the superintendency of its work throughout the United States.

2. The Legislative Superintendent shall represent the League in the effort to secure improved temperance legislation by Congress with the counsel and under the direction of the General Superintendent and the Headquarters Committee. When not engaged in such work he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the General Superintendent and Headquarters Committee.

3. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the National Convention, and publish the same when authorized, for sale and distribution.

4. The Corresponding Secretary shall issue notices of meetings of the Board of Trustees, and send requests to State Leagues and affiliated and other bodies for appointment of delegates to the National Conventions and such other work as properly pertains to the office.

5. The Board of Trustees shall investigate the financial condition of the League and make pro-rata assessments among the various State Leagues of the amount required to meet the expenses of the National League, this assessment not to exceed two and one-half per cent of the gross cash receipts of the respective State Leagues, the same to be remitted monthly. The Board shall meet at the time and place of the Convention. Special meetings shall be called by the President upon the written request of twenty-five per cent of the members of the Board.

6. The Headquarters Committee shall direct and control the movements and expenditures of the General Superintendent. It shall prepare a budget of the probable expenses of the National League and report the same to the National Board of Trustees for their guidance. It shall also report a digest of its

work and proceedings to the Convention. It shall also be the duty of the National Headquarters Committee to issue a commission annually to each State Anti-Saloon League Superintendent who shall be recommended by the General Superintendent and state authorities. The Headquarters Committee shall also have power to fill all vacancies occurring in the offices of the National League in the interim between Conventions.

7. When a vacancy occurs or is about to occur in the office of State Superintendent of the League in any state, the state authorities of said League shall at once notify the General Superintendent and by concurrent action of the General Superintendent and state authorities, a Superintendent shall be chosen.

8. The General Superintendent, with the approval of the National Headquarters Committee, may go into any state or territory where the Anti Saloon League has not been organized, or has ceased to exist, or is not at work, or is not affiliated with the Anti-Saloon League of America, and where no affiliated organization is doing work along Anti-Saloon League lines, and arrange for a representative meeting of the churches, temperance societies and other organizations opposed to the saloon, the organization of a State Anti-Saloon League, which shall be affiliated with the Anti-Saloon League of America, the selection of a State Board, and the appointment of a Superintendent with the concurrence of that Board.

9. Whenever written charges are filed by a responsible person or persons with the General Superintendent against any State Superintendent for the following causes: Dishonesty, immoral or improper conduct, or the administration of his office in such a manner as to compromise, prejudice or injure the work of the League in his own or any other state, the said General Superintendent shall inform the authorities of the State League, carefully investigate the matter, and, if the case seems to demand it, shall arrange for a conference, as soon as possible, of three factors, viz: The State Headquarters Committee, the National Headquarters Committee and the General Superintendent, to try the case. The State Headquarters Committee and one other factor shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two factors shall be required to reach a verdict. If the State Headquarters Committee, after written notice,

refuses to meet for the above purpose, the other two factors shall be authorized to reach a verdict. By the concurrence of two, penalties may be inflicted as follows: Admonition or removal from the superintendency. A majority vote of the members present shall be sufficient to determine the attitude of either committee for the above purpose.

10. Any of the factors above named may appeal at once from the decision to the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of America, but a Superintendent removed by the two shall not exercise the functions of his office pending the decision of the appeal. No member of the original committee of trial shall vote on the appeal. The decision of the Board of Trustees, by a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting, shall be final.

11. If the state authorities persist in retaining a Superintendent after the Board of Trustees has approved a decision against him, such State League shall cease to be affiliated with the Anti-Saloon League of America.

JUDGMENT OF THE LEAGUE'S ENEMIES

"TRUTH," THE MICHIGAN LIQUOR ORGAN

"During the past winter, about twenty-five hundred bills on the temperance question were considered by about thirty Legislatures, with the Anti-Saloon League leading the fight on behalf of the temperance forces of each state. It is a significant fact that not a single favorable liquor bill was passed anywhere in the country."—Truth.

"FAIR PLAY," NOV. 9, 1907

"The election on Tuesday is but a skirmish, the real fight will undoubtedly be next spring, when, spurred by the recent minor victories, the anti-saloonists will put up a strong fight in 75 per cent of the remaining counties of the state. No time should be lost by the trade to be up and doing. If a business is worth having, it is worth protecting; petty jealousies must be cast aside; every dealer must unite with his brother dealer and shoulder, work from now on for the protection of his home and business."—Fair Play.

"KNIGHTS OF FIDELITY NEWS"

"Now that the Indiana Knights have decided to work independently, the question arises, "What shall be done to further the interests of the legitimate retail liquor dealers in the State of Indiana?" The question must be met and answered. An effort must be made to organize every town in the state where there are retail dealers in business. There are a great many retail dealers who have not, as yet, learned the importance of organization. If they can be gathered into the fold, the way can be made clear for determined action against the fanatical encroachments of anti-saloon workers. The worst enemy the saloonists have to contend with is the Anti-Saloon League. It is undoubtedly clear that there is only one great object to be considered by the Knights at this time—the utter destruction of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League, one of the largest 'grafting' institutions that has ever taken root in this state. Through methods pursued by this fake anti-saloon organization, the legitimate retailer has been forced to suffer unjust criticism from people who would not have taken this view had they been informed as to the exact standing of the League. Thus it will be seen that by thorough organization a campaign of education can be opened up, and in every community where the League attempts to persecute the retailers, simply to reimburse the "empty pocket," the persons so approached can be informed and refuse to countenance it."—Knights of Fidelity News, August 15, 1904.

"BAR AND BUFFET"

Statistics from Washington prove beyond a doubt that sentiment against the saloon is gaining ground with wonderful rapidity. The local option idea is perhaps the most important development in the temperance movement. The right given to the voters of a given county, city or township, as the case may be, to vote for or against saloons is the most deadly blow the liquor business ever received, because it has generally proven, so far, that wherever local option's ramifications spread, the saloon has ceased to live. Of course, now and then the wets win, but it is an exception and not the rule."—Bar and Buffet.

"BONFORT'S WINE AND SPIRITS CIRCULAR"

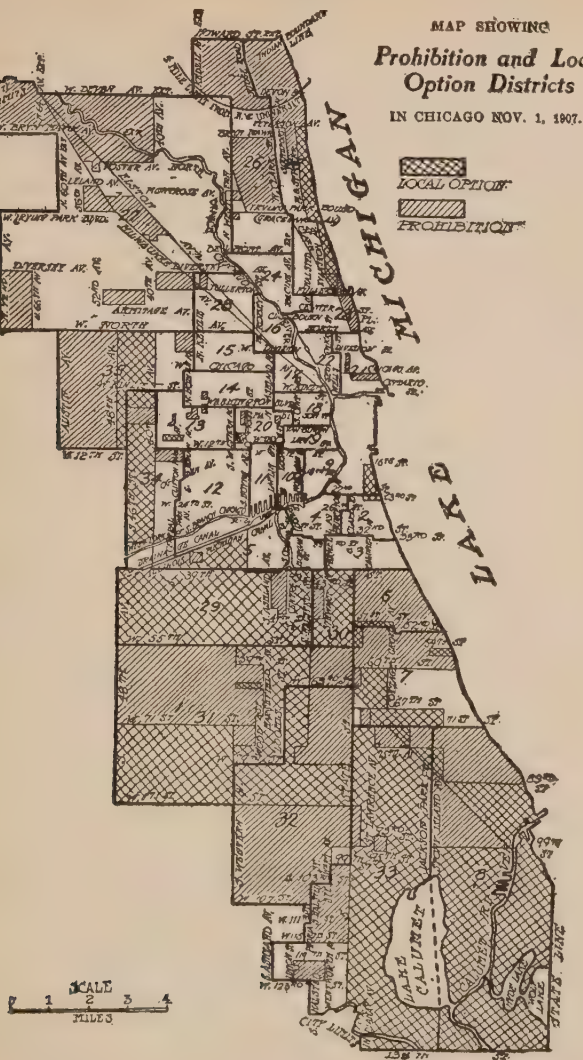
"We have had many so-called temperance and prohibition waves in this country in the past, but never before such a well-organized movement as the one being directed by the Anti-Saloon League. It would be foolish to refuse credit to men who are directing this movement for great ability, directness of purpose and generalship. * * * The wine and spirit trade is now outlawed in most of the territory south, and in over one-half of the geographical area of the United States, and that is what the Anti-Saloon League is expected to do. That the Anti-Saloon League is gaining, and that our trade is losing ground is simply beyond question."—Bonfort's Wine and Spirits Circular.

PITTSBURG "LIQUOR DEALERS' JOURNAL"

"But it is the Anti-Saloon League which is chiefly responsible for the big conquests which liquor exclusion has been making in recent times. The League has no politics. It works as effectively in Democratic as in Republican communities. It has done much more in the South in recent times than it has in the rest of the country. More Democrats are residing in 'dry' territory than Republicans. All parties look alike to the Anti-Saloon League."—Pittsburg Liquor Dealers' Journal, February 26, 1908.

PHILADELPHIA "LIQUOR DEALERS' JOURNAL"

"But even apart from the outside warnings, there is in Pennsylvania ample cause for unrelenting watchfulness. The liquor trade probably never went through such a period of untold dangers as it at present is facing in this Keystone State. The fanatics which we for years have scorned have received new dignities by alert, intelligent activity in the political field."—Philadelphia Liquor Dealers' Journal, February 15, 1908.



—*From the Chicago Daily News Year Book.*

Part II. CHURCHES

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The following sections were included in the general statement adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its quadrennial meeting in Baltimore, Md., in May, 1908:

3. PROHIBITION AND LOCAL OPTION.

"We stand for the speediest possible suppression of the beverage liquor traffic. Under that divine law of absolute right which is the source of all human law, the only proper attitude of all civil government toward anything so harmful as the liquor traffic is that of absolute prohibition.

"We are in favor of reclaiming, never to be surrendered, every foot of territory which can be wrested from the liquor traffic as an additional base of operations for further aggression, which shall not cease until the world shall know no more this crime-breeding traffic. To this end, in the light of recent experience, and the practical results where, according to the episcopal address, 'states which have been notoriously unfriendly to any temperance legislation, except general license, have passed local option laws, which have been accepted by county after county until almost the whole state has abolished the saloon,' we recommend that our people participate in every wise movement for local prohibition, commonly known as local option, as a step toward state-wide prohibition, and then for state prohibition as preparation for that national victory which, in the fullness of time, is inevitable in the final triumph of right."

7. THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

"While the church is peculiarly qualified to give temperance instruction and create sentiment against the liquor traffic, and cannot escape its responsibility for such work by turning it over to any organization which it does not directly control, yet since no denomination alone can successfully secure legislation or compel the enforcement of law, we recognize the fact that our churches throughout the United States are already winning sweeping victories in this field through the Anti-Saloon League movement and are contributing large sums of money for its main-

tenance, therefore we endorse the Anti-Saloon League of America as a safe and effective agency through which the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church may co-operate with members of other churches and temperance organizations for united action against the saloon, and hereby call upon our churches and pastors to continue increasingly their co-operation in carrying forward its work."

9. POLITICAL ACTION.

"We recognize that the church as an ecclesiastical body may not properly go into partisan politics nor assume to control the franchise of the citizen, yet we maintain that the time has come when the responsibility rests upon every Christian voter not only to oppose the saloon as a matter of abstract principle, but to cast his ballot in the manner which will be the most effective against the saloon and tend soonest to put the liquor traffic in 'the course of ultimate extinction.'

"We record our deliberate judgment that no candidate for any office which in any way may have to do with the liquor traffic, has a right to expect, nor ought he to receive, the support of Christian men so long as he stands committed to the liquor interests or refuses to put himself in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon.

"We hold that it is the duty of every Christian voter to vote for a reputable, qualified, temperance candidate, upon another ticket, in preference to a disreputable or unfit one, controlled by the saloon, upon his own, to the end that righteousness, temperance and morality may become the normal activity of government everywhere."

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The general attitude of the United Brethren Church could probably not be better expressed than in the following quotation from Bishop G. W. Mathews, of that denomination:

"I am thoroughly convinced that no movement, in modern times, directed against the American saloon, promises such good and abiding results as that of the Anti-Saloon League of America. It combines all of the best elements of society against the one supreme enemy of the home, church and state. This movement carries the blessing of God upon it, and commands

the judgment, intelligence and heroism of all good, patriotic citizens. Its past triumphs are glorious, but these are but a prophecy of greater victories ahead. It has my unreserved and enthusiastic support and confidence, for I look upon it as a God-inspired method of contending with the monster evil, the liquor traffic."—Bishop G. W. Mathews.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met in Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1907, passed the following resolution:

"While as a church organization we must continue to do our own temperance work, the general assembly most heartily commends the American Anti-Saloon League as a safe, sane and effective agency in the advancement of the great cause of temperance, and pledges thereto the fullest co-operation consistent with the constitution of our church."

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Resolution Adopted at the Session held in Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1907.)

"Resolved, That we recognize with gratitude the effective work of the Anti-Saloon League in its three departments of agitation, legislation and law enforcement, and earnestly commend its support as the most valuable agency for the prosecution of restrictive and suppressive work, by such non-partisan and non-sectarian methods as can in no way complicate our churches with political alliances.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The following resolution was adopted by the general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, in May, 1906:

"We heartily endorse the work of all organizations seeking the overthrow of the saloon, and especially the Anti-Saloon League, as a sane and effective method of operating, and in a peculiar sense it is the church in action against the saloon. We pledge co-operation with the League in the future as in the past,

and we instruct its legislative department at Washington to represent us in pending temperance legislation."

THE FRIENDS' CHURCH

The following resolution was adopted by the five years' meeting of the Friends in 1907:

"Resolved, That the five years' meeting of the Friends of the American yearly meetings, in delegate convention assembled in the City of Richmond, Ind., commends the American Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union as wise and efficient agencies in the abolishment of the saloon and the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants as a beverage, and pledges them our sympathy in this most worthy effort.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The great convention of the Baptist Associations in the northern states, which held its session in Oklahoma City, Okla., in May, 1908, adopted the following very strong resolution, endorsing the Anti-Saloon League and the inter-state liquor bill:

"Resolved, That we rejoice in the splendid achievements of the National Anti-Saloon League; that we approve its aims and pledge to it our support in its effort to destroy that arch-enemy of our Christian civilization, the saloon; and that we bespeak the alliance of our churches in its efforts to promote temperance and the suppression of the liquor traffic; and in our emphatic condemnation of this traffic in strong drink we include with unsparing hostility the open saloon, the hotel bar and the wineroom of the social club.

"Resolved, That, since the laws of the United States relative to inter-state commerce have made it difficult for prohibition states to enforce their own laws regulating and controlling the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, the Northern Baptist convention here assembled in Oklahoma City, representing a constituency of 1,250,000, urges Congress to frame and pass a practicable measure which will make it forever impossible for the liquor interests to invade prohibition territory under the protection of the United States government, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the presiding officer of both the senate and house of representatives.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The attitude of the Reformed Church toward the anti-saloon movement in the United States can, perhaps, not be better shown than by the resolutions passed at the 1908 session of the Reformed Synod which includes the states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, which are as follows:

"We rejoice in the great triumph of temperance reform in the territory, within our bounds and we call upon all our ministers and laymen to lend all possible aid to the effort put forth in the movement.

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the American Anti-Saloon League, this synod appoints as its representatives upon the board of trustees of the Anti-Saloon League five delegates from each of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan."

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The following resolution was adopted by the general convention of the Universalist Church in 1891, and has been repeatedly reaffirmed.

"We call upon all in the Universalist communion, therefore, and through them on all Christians, to manifest not only their love for temperance, but also their hatred against all the agencies of intemperance; for we are convinced the demand is imperative that personal influence, political duty, and loyalty to the church of Christ, must lead us not only to sympathy with and help to the victims of the drink habit, but also to persistent war on the traffic in intoxicants.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic Church in this country speaks to the public through its national, or what we call plenary councils, and the last council of that kind held in the United States was in the city of Baltimore in 1884, twenty-two years ago. From that body went forth a proclamation to the people of this country, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, reiterating the statements made in former gatherings (as, for instance, in the second plenary council, as it was called, in 1876), but emphasizing more strongly the pronouncement made in 1876, for the reason that it was felt by those earnest men assembled there, that the time had come

for even a more plain and more emphatic declaration on the part of the representatives of our religious denomination. In the third plenary council, in 1884, the language addressed to the American public is unmistakable, clear, plain and emphatic. And it denounced in the strongest terms the desecration of the Lord's day that is committed when intoxicating liquor is sold, and when saloons are kept open on Sunday—on that day dedicated by religion to the service of God and to needed rest for the laboring masses of the people. And it appeals most strongly to all our Catholic people everywhere to exert their influence against that special type of desecration of the Lord's day, as well as against the saloon business in general. For, of course, that council speaks very strongly against the saloon business in general, but speaks especially to those calling themselves members of the Catholic Church to get out of that business, if they have the misfortune to be engaged in it, as soon as possible, and to engage in a more becoming way of making a living.—Rev. Father James M. Cleary.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE BOARD OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Rev. Harry G. Hill, Rev. A. L. Orcutt, Rev. Austin Hunter, all of Indianapolis, Ind.; E. L. Frazier, Morristown, Ind.; W. H. Cook, Columbus, Ind.; Dr. Homer J. Hall, Franklin, Ind.; Judge A. B. Kirkpatrick, Kokomo, Ind.; Prof. Jabez Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.; Otis O. Frazier, Morristown, Ind.; Judge Henry C. Barnett, Franklin, Ind.; Judge Artman, President; Dr. H. J. Hall, Franklin, Ind., Secretary.

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TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY BOARD OF MANAGERS

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CHURCH STATISTICS

(Table Compiled by H. K. Carroll, LL.D., and Published in the New York Christian Advocate.)

DENOMINATIONS	Summary for 1906			Net Gains for 1906		
	Ministers	*Churches*	*Communicants*	*Ministers*	*Churches*	*Communicants*
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,565	2,499	95,437	.....	.....	.....
Baptists (14 bodies)	38,010	54,566	5,140,770	528	287	93,152
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	173	98	4,239	16	13	d100
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)	.....	314	6,661	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist (Chinese)	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist and Shintoist (Japanese)	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....
Catholic (9 bodies)	15,269	12,449	11,143,455	677	518	259,548
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491	.....	.....	.....
Christadelphians	.....	63	1,277	.....	.....	.....
Christian Connection	1,348	1,340	101,597	.....	.....	.....
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	104	110	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Christian Scientists	1,326	663	80,197	104	52	9,083
Christian Union	201	268	17,500	201	268	17,500
Church of God (Winebrenarian)	499	590	41,475	24	.....	1,975
Church of the New Jerusalem	128	139	8,084	d5	d1	17
Communistic Societies (6 bodies)	.....	22	3,084	.....	.....	.....
Congregationalists	5,959	5,943	694,923	26	12	10,601
Disciples of Christ	7,153	11,110	1,264,758	678	77	29,464
Dunkards (4 bodies)	3,241	1,100	121,194	75	d38	4,883
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,508	2,730	179,339	57	82	12,361
Friends (4 bodies)	1,466	1,075	118,752	54	.....	d1,663
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Protestant	100	155	20,000	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Synod	964	1,227	228,420	8	6	6,417
Jews (2 bodies)	301	570	143,000	.....	.....	.....
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	1,652	1,328	396,354	92	d10	52,107
Lutherans (23 bodies)	7,872	13,919	1,957,433	287	546	116,087
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	345	351	46,000	54	44	12,600
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,240	701	61,690	29	d65	642
Methodists (17 bodies)	41,483	60,352	6,551,891	1,165	1,269	116,475
Moravians	130	119	16,923	d2	2	341
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	12,705	15,922	1,771,877	55	220	48,006
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,258	7,567	846,492	49	343	19,365
Reformed (3 bodies)	2,044	2,563	422,359	74	27	17,337
Salvation Army	3,773	983	28,500	.....	.....	.....
Schwenkfeldians	5	8	731	2	1	131
Social Brethren	17	20	913	.....	.....	.....
Society for Ethical Culture	.....	5	1,700	.....	1	200
Spiritualists	.....	748	295,000	.....	8	29,500
Theosophical Society	.....	72	2,607	.....	3	d56
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,247	4,351	286,238	62	d56	12,226
Unitarians	544	464	71,000	d3	5	.....
Universalists	720	977	55,831	d7	12	2,190
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126	.....	.....	.....
Grand total in 1906	159,503	207,707	32,283,658	4,300	3,635	870,389
Grand total in 1905	155,203	204,072	31,413,269	2,628	4,100	783,979

Where "d" is used decrease is indicated.

Part III. TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Probably no temperance organization in the world has done more for the cause of temperance along the lines of education and agitation, than the W. C. T. U.

At our request, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the national president, has furnished a statement for this Year Book, which briefly sets forth the aims and methods of the organization as follows:

"Perhaps no question is asked more frequently than, 'What has the Woman's Christian Temperance Union done?' and few questions are more difficult to answer with any degree of satisfaction. This is not for lack of material, but rather because of an embarrassment of riches. To make a fair showing of every one of our forty departments, every one of the states and territories, and, indeed, every local union, should be allowed a reply, for all have had their victories.

"The National W. C. T. U. is the crystallized effort of the Woman's Crusade of 1873-1874. It was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18, 19, 20, 1874.

"Its characteristics are simplicity and unity, with emphasis upon individual responsibility.

"It is organized by states and territories. These form the National W. C. T. U., and they in turn are organized by districts, counties and local unions.

"Every state and territory in the United States has a state or territorial union, including Alaska and Hawaii, and a beginning in the Philippine Islands.

"Ten thousand towns and cities have local unions. National organizers, national lecturers, and national evangelists, numbering about seventy, are constantly in the field, besides those of the several states and territories. The work is classified into two branches and thirty-eight departments, each superintended by an expert.

"There is a steady gain in membership year by year.

"The organization of the young people, known as the Loyal

Temperance Legion, is a branch, and numbers about 300,000 seniors and juniors.

"Organization among colored people has secured a number of separate state unions and many members.

"Organization among the Indians is well begun in the Indian schools and among the more civilized Indian women.

"The department of organization among foreign-speaking people prints and circulates literature in many different languages and keeps a missionary at the port of New York.

"Through Miss Willard, the National W. C. T. U. was instrumental in organizing the World's W. C. T. U., which now includes over fifty countries.

"The National W. C. T. U. is now the largest single society in the world composed exclusively of women and conducted entirely by them, and it is the most nearly perfect in its organization.

"The Union Signal is the official organ of the National W. C. T. U. It is a weekly paper of sixteen pages, owned and controlled by the organization. The price is $1.00 a year. It has an extensive circulation.

"The Crusader Monthly, the official organ of the Loyal Temperance Legion branch, is owned and controlled by the National W. C. T. U. It is also a sixteen page paper whose circulation is growing rapidly. The price is 25 cents per year.

"Forty-one states publish state papers devoted entirely to W. C. T. U. interests.

"The W. C. T. U. has been the chief factor in state campaigns for statutory prohibition, constitutional amendments, reform laws in general and for the protection of women and children in particular, and in securing anti-gambling and anti-cigaret laws.

"It has been instrumental in raising the age of protection for girls in every state but two.

"Through its influence, scientific temperance instruction laws have been secured in every state and territory.

"It has been estimated that in seven years, the W. C. T. U. was largely instrumental in securing the passage by Congress of fifty-nine righteous laws, in addition to those secured in the different states, and in the defeat of many unrighteous laws.

"During the entire session of Congress, the W. C. T. U.

keeps a superintendent of legislation in Washington to look after reform bills.

"The National W. C. T. U. secures more petitions than does any other society in the world. It is estimated that not fewer than 20,000,000 of signatures and attestations have been secured by the W. C. T. U., including the polyglot petition. Other societies work largely through W. C. T. U. machinery in circulating petitions. The thought of the polyglot petition originated with Miss Willard, and it was written by her. It has 7,000,000 signatures and attestations.

"The W. C. T. U. will continue to work for the protection of the home against its enemy, the liquor traffic, and for the redemption of our government from this curse, which redemption can come only, it is believed, by the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

"It is pledged to the highest interests of the great institutions of the world—the home, the school, the church, the state."

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CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION

This society was organized February 22, 1872, and extends to nearly every state of the Union, having enrolled nearly or quite one hundred thousand members. Its general officers are as follows:

President, Bishop J. F. Regis Canevin, Pittsburg, Pa. *First Vice-President,* Rev. J. J. Curran, Wilkesbarre, Pa. *Second Vice-President,* Rev. Austin J. O'Toole, Providence, R. I. *Third Vice-President,* Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary,* J. Washington Logue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA.

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The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the City of New York, September 29, 1842. It is composed of subordinate, Grand and National Divisions. It has five National Divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. In the course of its existence it has had nearly four million members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 34,879, of whom 13,537 are in the United States. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE

DOMINION COUNCIL OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

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Headquarters at No. 3 East 14th St., New York City.

On May 24, 1833, the first National Temperance Society was organized.

The Convention at which it was born was held in Philadelphia. On August 4, 1836, a little over three years later, the name was changed at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., from "The United States Temperance Union" to "The American Temperance Union." This was the corporate title until the war broke out in 1861. The war upset everything. In 1865, after peace was restored, a National Temperance Convention was held at Saratoga Springs. The result of this Convention was that the National Temperance Society became the real successor of the American Temperance Union; the National Temperance Society paying a sum agreed upon for the property belonging to the American Temperance Union. ON MAY 24, 1908, THEREFORE, THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY WAS REALLY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS.

ALCOHOL NOT A STIMULANT.

The traditional role of alcohol is that of a stimulant. It has been supposed to stimulate digestion and assimilation; to stimulate the heart's action; to stimulate muscular activity and strength; to stimulate the mind. The new evidence seems to show that, in the final analysis, alcohol stimulates none of these activities; that its final effect is everywhere depressive and inhibitory (at any rate, as regards higher functions) rather than stimulative; that, in short, it is properly to be classed with the anesthetics and narcotics.

* * * * * *

The effect of alcohol on muscular activity has a larger measure of popular interest; indeed, it is a question of the utmost practicality. The experiments show that alcohol does not increase the capacity to do muscular work, but distinctly decreases it. Doubtless this seems at variance with many a man's observation of himself; but the explanation is found in the fact that alcohol blurs the judgment. As Voit remarks, it gives, not strength, but, at most, the feeling of strength. A man may think he is working faster and better under the influence of alcohol than he would otherwise do; but rigidly conducted experiments do not confirm this opinion.—*Henry Smith Williams, M. D., L. L. D.*

ALCOHOL A POISON.

Alcohol in any form, taken into the body as a beverage, is not only a poison, but produces other poisons, and associated with other substances it may develop toxins. Alcohol is also an anesthetic and not a tonic or so-called stimulant. It increases the waste product of the body and diminishes the power of elimination. It also destroys the phagocytes of the blood, and thus removes and lessens the protective power of the blood cells.—T. D. Crothers, M. D.

ALCOHOL AND MENTAL ACTIVITY.

The experimental evidence that tends to establish the position of alcohol as an inhibitor and disturber rather than a promoter of mental activity has been gathered largely by German investigators. Many of their experiments are of a rather technical character, aim-

ing to test the basal operations of the mind. Others, however, are eminently practical, as we shall see. The earliest experiments, made by Exner in Vienna so long ago as 1873, aimed to determine the effect of alcohol upon the so-called reaction-time. The subject of the experiment sits at a table, with his finger upon a telegraph key. At a given signal—say a flash of light—he releases the key. The time that elapses between signal and response—measured electrically in fractions of a second—is called the simple or direct reaction-time. This varies for different individuals, but is relatively constant, under given conditions, for the same individual. Exner found, however, that when an individual had imbibed a small quantity of alcohol, his reaction-time was lengthened, though the subject believed himself to be responding more promptly than before.

These highly suggestive experiments attracted no very large amount of attention at the time. Some years later, however, they were repeated by several investigators, including Dietl, Vintschgau, and in particular Kraepelin and his pupils. It was then discovered that, in the case of a robust young man, if the quantity of alcohol ingested was very small, and the tests were made immediately, the direct reaction-time was not lengthened, but appreciably shortened instead. If, however, the quantity of alcohol were increased, or if the experiments were made at a considerable interval of time after its ingestion, the reaction-time fell below the normal, as in Exner's experiments.

Subsequent experiments tested mental processes of a somewhat more complicated character. For example, the subject would place each hand on a telegraph key, at right and left. The signals would then be varied, it being understood that one key or the other would be pressed promptly accordingly as a red or a white light appeared. It became necessary, therefore, to recognize the color of the light, and to recall which hand was to be moved at that particular signal; in other words, to make a choice not unlike that which a locomotive engineer is required to make when he encounters an unexpected signal light. The tests showed that after the ingestion of a small quantity of alcohol—say a glass of beer—there was a marked disturbance of the mental processes involved in this reaction. On the average the keys were released more rapidly than before the alcohol was taken, but the wrong key was much more frequently released than under normal circumstances. Speed was attained at the cost

of correct judgment. Thus, as Dr. Stier remarks, the experiment shows the elements of two of the most significant and persistent effects of alcohol, namely the vitiating of mental processes and the increased tendency to hasty or inco-ordinate movements. Stated otherwise, a leveling down process is involved, whereby the higher function is dulled, the lower function accentuated.—*Henry Smith Williams, M. D., L. L. D.*

EFFECT ON THE BRAIN.

Enough alcohol has been repeatedly found in the brain of a dead toper to detect its presence there by its odor. Now, how does alcohol do such mischief?

1. By paralyzing the nerves of the small blood vessels, the brain is gorged with blood, which causes irritation and inflammation. Often the blood is coagulated, or clotted, when we say the brain is "congested." Diseases like paralysis, epilepsy, brain fever, insanity, delirium tremens, and every nervous disorder may be, and has been, caused by drinking alcoholics. The blood vessels being so often clogged by continuous drink, the bad blood, full of carbonic acid gas, cannot get to the lungs for cleansing, and the good blood cannot come in to nourish the brain. This interferes with good thinking.

2. Alcohol hardens the brain by its power to absorb the water and cook the albumen so it cannot do the work of transmitting thought and nerve force. The brain in its natural state is very tender, so that the sharpest knife will often tear it before cutting it. The noted French chemist, Hyrti, says that he can detect the brain of a drunkard, blindfolded, by the sense of touch—it being so much harder and tougher than that of a total abstainer.

3. It breaks down the nerve cells and deposits that same bad fat.

4. One of the terrible results of alcohol on the brain is the loss of will power. The appetite has become the man's master. He promises his best friends, in one moment, that he will never touch another drop, and breaks his promise as soon as he gets out of their sight. His reason is gone. His moral sense is benumbed. He cannot be trusted in judgment, or in conduct. The brain in the cerebrum is paralyzed. The brain in the cerebellum is stimulated to increased activity. The man does now what he would not think

of doing in his sober, sane moments. When the watch-dog is chloroformed, the burglar easily pillages the house.—*E. O. Taylor, A. M., D. D., in "Short Studies in Scientific Temperance."*

Experiments as to the time required for learning by rote have been conducted with great care. For six successive days the subject studied groups of twelve figures for a half hour each day, and during these days the capacity for learning increased from 700 to 1,600 figures.

Then the same subject was given alcohol during twelve days and the capacity for learning by rote decreased from 1,600 to 450 figures.

Then a period of seven days free from alcohol followed, and the capacity increased from 1,200 to 2,350 figures, and in two succeeding days when alcohol was administered the capacity for memorizing decreased from 1,250 to 950 figures.—*Dudley M. Culver, M. D.*

EFFECTS OF MODERATE DRINKING.

When a single dose of alcohol is administered, its effects gradually disappear, as a matter of course. But they are far more persistent than might be supposed. Some experiments conducted by Fuerer are illuminative as to this. He tested a person for several days, at a given hour, as to reaction-time, the association of ideas, the capacity to memorize, and facility in adding. The subject was then allowed to drink two litres of beer in the course of a day. No intoxicating effects whatever were to be discovered by ordinary methods. The psychological tests, however, showed marked disturbance of all the reactions, a diminished capacity to memorize, decreased facility in adding, etc., not merely on the day when the alcohol was taken, but on succeeding days as well. Not until the third day was there a gradual restoration to complete normality; although the subject himself—and this should be particularly noted—felt absolutely fresh and free from after-effects of alcohol on the day following that on which the beer was taken.

Similarly Ruedin found the effects of a single dose of alcohol to persist, as regards some forms of mental disturbance, for twelve hours, for other forms twenty-four hours, and for yet others thirty-six hours and more. But Ruedin's experiments bring out another aspect of the subject, which no one who considers the alcohol question in any of its phases should overlook: the fact, namely, that

individuals differ greatly in their response to a given quantity of the drug. Thus, of four healthy young students who formed the subjects of Ruedin's experiment, two showed very marked disturbance of the mental functions for more than forty-eight hours, whereas the third was influenced for a shorter time, and the fourth was scarcely affected at all. The student who was least affected was not, as might be supposed, one who had been accustomed to take alcoholics habitually, but, on the contrary, one who for six years had been a total abstainer.

Noting thus that the effects of a single dose of alcohol may persist for two or three days, one is led to inquire what the result will be if the dose is repeated day after day. Will there then be a cumulative effect, or will the system become tolerant of the drug and hence unresponsive? Some experiments of Smith, and others of Kuerz and Kraepelin have been directed toward the solution of this all-important question. The results of the experiments show a piling up of the disturbing effects of the alcohol. Kuerz and Kraepelin estimate that after giving eighty grams per day to an individual for twelve successive days, the working capacity of that individual's mind was lessened by from twenty-five to forty per-cent. Smith found an impairment of the power to add, after twelve days, amounting to forty percent; the power to memorize was reduced by about seventy percent.—*Henry Smith Williams, M. D., L. L. D.*

"No man can say when he has passed the boundary which divides safety from harm. He may call himself temperate, and yet may be daily taking a little more than his system can bear, and be gradually causing some tissue to undergo slow degeneration. He may be safe, but he may be on the verge of danger."—*Dr. E. A. Parkes.*

THE EFFECT OF BEER ON CHILDREN.

Some doubly significant observations as to the practical effects of beer and wine in dulling the faculties were made by Bayer, who investigated the habits of 591 children in a public school in Vienna. These pupils were ranked by their teachers into three groups, denoting progress as "good," "fair," or "poor" respectively. Bayer found, on investigation, that 134 of these pupils took no alcoholic drink; that 164 drank alcoholics very seldom; but that

219 drank beer or wine once daily; 71 drank it twice daily; and three drank it with every meal. Of the total abstainers, 42 percent ranked in the school as "good," 49 percent as "fair," and 9 percent as "poor." Of the occasional drinkers, 34 percent ranked as "good," 57 percent as "fair," and 9 percent as "poor." Of the daily drinkers, 28 percent ranked as "good," 58 percent as "fair," and 14 percent as "poor." Those who drank twice daily ranked 25 percent "good," 58 percent "fair," and 18 percent "poor." Of the three who drank thrice daily, one ranked as "fair," and the other two as "poor."—*Henry Smith Williams, M. D., L. L. D.*

ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD.

The mission of the blood is to carry food, moisture and heat to every part of the body. It contains material for every organ. As it floats along, one kind of food is extracted to make bone, another to make muscle, another to make brain, and so on. Now, what does alcohol do to the blood?

1. It attacks the lining membrane of the blood vessels and inflames it, thereby weakening it and rendering it liable to burst.

2. It cooks the albumen of the blood—as it cooks the albumen of an egg—and otherwise impairs the quality of the food which it carries, and so becomes a blood poison.

3. It drinks up some of the water in the blood, depriving the system of so much moisture, causing a parched and feverish condition. The drinker is constantly thirsty, and so drinks more and more, and can never be satisfied.

4. Alcoholic beverages, like fermented drinks, destroy the power of the blood to clot.—*E. O. Taylor, in "Short Studies in Scientific Temperance."*

"Never let this lesson be forgotten in thinking of strong drink—that the drink is strong only to destroy; that it never by any possibility adds strength to those who drink it."—*Sir B. W. Richardson.*

ALCOHOL AND DISEASE.

Rauber found that a ten per cent solution of alcohol "acted as a definite protoplasmic poison to all forms of cell life with which he experimented—including the hydra, tapeworms, earthworms, leeches, crayfish, various species of fish, Mexican axolotl, and mammals, including the human subject." Berkely found, in four

rabbits out of five in which he had induced chronic alcohol poisoning, fatty degeneration of the heart muscle. This condition, he says, "seems to be present in all animals subject to a continual administration of alcohol in which sufficient time between the doses is not allowed for complete elimination." Cowan finds that alcoholic cases "bear acute diseases badly, failure of the heart always ensuing at an earlier period than one would anticipate." Bollinger found the beer-drinkers of Munich so subject to hypertrophied or dilated hearts as to justify Liebe in declaring that "one man in sixteen in Munich drinks himself to death."

Dr. Sims Woodhead, professor of pathology in the University of Cambridge, says of the effect of alcohol on the heart: "In addition to the fatty degeneration of the heart that is so frequently met with in chronic alcoholics, there appears in some cases to be an increase of fibrous tissue between the muscle fibers accompanied by wasting of these tissues * * * Heart failure, one of the most frequent causes of death in people of adult and advanced years, is often due to fatty degeneration, and a patient who suffers from alcoholic degeneration necessarily runs a much greater risk of heart failure during the course of acute fevers or from overwork, exhaustion, and an overloaded stomach, and the like, than does the man with a strong, healthy heart, unaffected by alcohol or similar poisons."

It must be obvious that these words give a clue to the agency of alcohol in shortening the lives of tens of thousands of persons with whose decease the name of alcohol is never associated in the minds of their friends or in the death certificates.—*Henry Smith Williams, M. D., L. L. D.*

One-half of the best and most representative men of today die from the changes that alcohol brings about in the arterial system. The alcoholics manifest the least resistance to every type of infectious disease. It is the old alcoholic who always succumbs to the poisons of typhoid fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis. There never was a more mistaken idea than that a barrel of whiskey will cure consumption. Common sense should teach us that if alcohol is poisonous enough to the human cell to cause degenerative changes to take place in its protoplasm, that when the protoplasm of the cell is already saturated with a tubercular toxine, alcohol will only

hasten the degenerative changes. A cell saturated with alcohol loses to a great degree its resistance to other toxines.

If we study the cell of the dead alcoholic, we see readily how far it differs from the normal cell; there is not a tissue in his body that has not absorbed the poison and become functionally and physically defective. The study of evolution proves to us that peculiarities are transmitted; the father transmits to his progeny a diseased cell; a system of pathological cells, that when they begin to functionate and each contributing to the sum total of functionating that we call life, that in this individual there is an innate craving for alcohol, or for something, he knows not what, but when he takes his first drink he then knows that whiskey is what he has been wanting, and his offspring in turn has a greater craving and less resistance.

It is a fact beyond dispute that to every ten alcoholics who have pneumonia or typhoid fever and die, that only one who is not an habitue would die.—*Ellis M. Allen, M. D., in the American Practitioner and News.*

In July, 1901, at the British Congress, Professor Brouardel, dean of the faculty of medicine of Paris, and leading member of the medical faculty in France, and now unfortunately dead, gave a most remarkable address on tuberculosis, in which he said: "The public house is the purveyor of tuberculosis. In fact, alcoholism is the most potent factor in propagating tuberculosis. The strongest man, who has once taken to drink, is powerless against it. A universal cry of despair rises from the whole universe at the sight of the disasters caused by alcoholism."

WHISKEY AND CONSUMPTION.

The so-called moderate use of spirits which diminishes the vitality and lowers the resisting power of nature is an active cause of consumption and typhoid fever and is accountable for over 80 per cent of all cases of pneumonia. In fact, there is no disease known and no surgical operation performed that is not influenced and made worse by spirits.

The present efforts of laymen and societies to correct and prevent this evil as a moral one is a sad reflection on the stupidity of the medical profession.—*T. D. Crothers, M. D.*

ALCOHOL AND HEREDITY.

In examining into the history of 2,554 idiotic, epileptic, hysterical, or weak-minded children in the institution at Bicetre, France, Bourneville found that over 41 percent had alcoholic parents. In more than 9 percent of the cases it was ascertained that one or both parents were under the influence of alcohol at the time of procreation—

* * * * * *

Experimental evidence of very striking character is furnished by the reproductive histories of Professor Hodge's alcoholized dogs. Of 23 whelps born in four litters to a pair of tipplers, 9 were born dead, 8 were deformed, and only 4 were viable and seemingly normal. Meantime, a pair of normal kennel-companions produced 45 whelps, of which 41 were viable and normal—a percentage of 90.2 against 17.4 percent of viable alcoholics. Professor Hodge points out that these results are strikingly similar to the observations of Demme on the progeny of ten alcoholic as compared with ten normal families of human beings. The ten alcoholic families produced 57 children, of whom 10 were deformed, 6 idiotic, 6 choreic or epileptic, 25 non-viable, and only 10, or 17 percent of the whole were normal. The ten normal families produced 61 children, two of whom were deformed, 2 pronounced "backward," though not suffering from disease, and 3 non-viable, leaving 54, or 88.5 percent normal.—*Henry Smith Williams, M. D., L. L. D.*

Dr. T. D. Crothers, who has made a long and careful study of alcoholism in relation to heredity, made a report on 1,744 cases. Of this number, 1,300 have come under his personal observation, and of this number 1,080 have inherited the appetite for liquor.

Dr. C. L. Dana, who has also given considerable time to the question, reporting on 350 patients whom he had examined, stated that the drinking habit existed in one or both parents in 340 of the cases. The result of the investigations of Dr. Paul Sollier in his article on "Influences of Heredity on Alcoholism" reaches conclusions as follows:

"1. Between dipsomania, hereditary insanity, on the one hand, and alcoholism, called 'acquired,' on the other hand, there exists an intermediate form of the propensity for alcoholic drink; this intermediate form is alcoholism by heredity; it is certainly more

frequent than dipsomania, and tends more and more to encroach upon the domain of 'acquired' alcoholism—i. e., alcoholism by heredity may be found to have pre-existed in cases heretofore interpreted as simply acquired alcoholism.

"2. The heredity of alcoholism may be either by similars or dissimilars. The relative frequency of these forms is as three to four.

"3. Alcoholism by heredity belongs to the neuropathic family and more specifically to its psychopathic branch.

"4. The causes which produce the outbreak of alcoholism in subjects having hereditary taint, and more particularly in the progeny of subjects who themselves have alcoholism, are merely accidental or apparent, and are far from having the influence which has been attributed to them. The only true cause is the heredity, which creates the predisposition, the impulse, and a condition of intellect and feeling in the subject which render him incapable of resistance."

"The multitude which does not reduce itself to unity is confusion; the unity which does not depend upon the multitude is tyranny."—*Pascal.*

LIFE INSURANCE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Upon those who, on entering the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, stated that they abstained from alcoholic beverages, the maximum expected loss, covering a long period of years, was $5,455,699, and the actual loss was $4,251,050. Upon those who stated otherwise, the maximum expected loss was $9,829,462, and the actual loss was $9,469,407. The abstainers show, therefore, a death loss seventy-eight per cent of the maximum and the non-abstainers ninety-six per cent. The death rate among moderate drinkers was twenty-three per cent higher than among total abstainers.

The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Association, of England, with a record covering thirty-two years—1866-1897—shows an advantage of twenty-one per cent in favor of total abstinence.

A fifteen-year record—1884-1898—of the Septre Life, London, shows a similar advantage of 23.97 per cent.

ALCOHOL AND MORTALITY.

Experience of United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution. Mortality Experience Under Ordinary Whole-Life Policies.

	TEMPERANCE SECTION.		GENERAL SECTION	
	EXPECTED CLAIMS.	ACTUAL CLAIMS.	EXPECTED CLAIMS.	ACTUAL CLAIMS.
	Policies.	*Policies,*	*Policies.*	*Policies.*
1866-70 (5 years) . .	549	411	1,008	944
1871-75 " . .	723	511	1,268	1,330
1876-80 " . .	933	651	1,485	1,486
1881-85 " . .	1,179	835	1,670	1.530
1886-90 " . .	1,472	1,015	1,846	1,750
1891-95 " . .	1,686	1,203	1,958	1,953
1896-1900 " . .	1,900	1,402	2,058	1,863
1901-05 " . .	2,021	1,456	2,221	1,961
Total (40 yrs.) . .	10,463	7,484	13,514	12,811

—*From "The Drink Problem," by Kelynack.*

Summary of Experiences by Various Companies. Mortality Experience—Ordinary Whole-Life Policies.

Founded.	GENERAL SECTION. (Non-Abstainers.)			ABSTAINERS' SECTION.		
	**Expected Deaths.*	*Actual Deaths.*	*Per-centage.*	**Expected Deaths.*	*Actual Deaths.*	*Per-centage.*
1840—United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution . . . . (Period of 41 years, 1866 to 1906.)	13,952	13,188	94.53	10,889	7,760	**71.27**
1864—Sceptre Life Association . . (Period of 23 years, 1884 to 1906.)	2,798	2,211	79.02	1,794	967	53.90
1883—Scottish Temperance Assurance Company . . . . . (Period of 20 years, 1883 to 1904.)	319	225	70.54	936	420	44.88
1883—Abstainers' and General Insurance Company . . . . . (Period of 23 years, 1884 to 1906.)	†.....	.....	.....	965	449	46.53

* Expected deaths under the Table of the Institute of Actuaries.
† No figures published.

—*Alliance Temperance Almanack for 1908.*

in any form should be by antiseptic and eliminative measures, and the supposition should always include the possibility of poison by chemical products formed in the body.—Clinical Medicine.

WATER AND ALCOHOL COMPARED.

(Scottish Temperance Annual.)

WATER.	ALCOHOL.
Boils at 212 degrees.	Boils at 172 degrees.
Freezes.	Does not freeze.
Extinguishes fire.	Makes the fire burn.
Has no oder.	Has sweet odor.
Has no taste.	Has burning taste.
Cools and refreshes the skin.	Burns and inflames the skin.
Necessary to life.	Unnecessary to life.
Makes a seed grow.	Kills the seed.
Softens all foods.	Hardens all foods.
Is itself a food.	Is a poison.
Will not dissolve resin.	Easily dissolves resin.
Does not intoxicate.	Intoxicates.
Benefits the body.	Injures the body.
Aids decomposition.	Prevents decomposition.
Provided free in nature.	Not provided free in nature.
A constituent of most foods.	Not found in any food.
Quenches thirst.	Creates thirst.

"In common fairness to scientific progress, the professors of healing ought so to prescribe alcohol that nothing shall be wanting in accuracy of prescription. The exact quantity, the exact quality, the exact purity of the alcohol ought to be known, and due provision made to insure what is right in respect to quantity, quality, and purity. To prescribe either wine, spirits, or ales without asking whether other chemical bodies than

alcohol are or are not present in them, is not prescribing at all. Any old woman, or any quack, can prescribe in that madcap way When I want to administer alcohol, I write it in the prescription as absolute alcohol--Sp. Gr. 0.795—and I have it mixed with water to make it easy and ready for administration."—Sir B. W. Richardson, M. D.

FACTS ABOUT BEER

The National Temperance Society has issued a series of valuable leaflets epitomizing the facts about the beer curse. One of the very best is the following suggestive paragraph, entitled "Beer in the Hospital," which deserves wide reading:

"Alcohol is a slow poison. Men drink it largely diluted in beer, and manage to keep up a good outside show, while within they are getting into a sad condition. They do not know it themselves, for they poison their nerves continually, so that they get no true reports from within. But let some accident happen which sends them to the hospital, and then hear what the doctors say about them.

"Dr. Edwards says: 'The diseases of beer drinkers are always of a dangerous character, and, in case of an accident, they can never undergo the most trifling operation with the security of the temperate. They almost invariably die under it.'

"Dr. Grinrod, a prominent London physician, says: 'A copious beer drinker is all one vital part. He wears his heart on his sleeve, bare to death wound even from a rusty nail or the claw of a cat.'

"Dr. Gordon says: 'The beer drinkers, when attacked with acute disease, are not able to bear depletion, and they die.'

"Dr. Nixon says: 'Intoxicating drinks, whether taken in the form of fermented or distilled liquors, are very frequent predisposing causes of disease.'

"One of our own workers, on a recent visit to Bellevue hospital, says: 'As we entered the ward, the first sight opposite the door was a surgeon dressing a gangrenous arm. His words to the patient, as we caught them, were, "No, I shall not let you go out; you would get a glass of beer, and that would kill you!"' She continues: 'A boy in another bed, motherless, friendless, a stranger in a strange land, speaking no word of ours, had received a slight wound, which pure blood would have thrown

off; but he was a beer victim, and his hurt, with his poisoned blood, produced erysipelas. Another had scratched his finger, and his hand is in danger of amputation. And so we went through the list, receiving testimony unexpected to us, almost unasked by us, and almost unconsciously given, that systems clogged with effete matter which beer had prevented passing off were incapable of resisting injury and disease.'

"Some, if not all of these, no doubt, had thought the beer was doing good. Many boast of the good it does them, or of their being strong in spite of beer. 'I have drunk a gallon of beer every day for the last thirty years,' said a brewer's drayman, 'and I was never in better health than at this moment.' Yet the very next day he died in a fit of apoplexy. The beer told him that lie, and he believed it.

"Men who are really well and strong do not die off in that way suddenly. When these beer drinkers get into the hospital, and the doctors show them the true state of things, then they begin to see, though often too late, what beer has really done to them.

"For they have healed the hurt—slightly, saying, 'Peace peace!' when there is no peace."—The American Issue.

FOOD VALUES OF MILK AND BEER.

(*School Physiology Journal, Boston.*)

MILK.		BEER.	
Parts.	*Per Cent.*	*Parts.*	*Per Cent.*
Water	87.0	Water	89.0
Food Material	12.0	Malt Extract	6.0
Ashes and other constituents	1.0	Ashes and other constituents	.5
Alcohol	.0	Alcohol	4.5
Total	100.0	Total	100.0

"I find there are no scientific grounds for indicating a given amount of alcohol as harmless, and a matter of indifference if it is given habitually. On the contrary, it seems to me in the highest degree probable that the regular use of a much smaller

amount than one to one and a quarter ounces does harm to the vast majority of mankind."—Max Gruber, Professor of Hygiene in the University of Munich.

In July, 1901, at the British Congress, Professor Brouardel, dean of the faculty of medicine of Paris, and leading member of the medical faculty in France, and now unfortunately dead, gave a most remarkable address on tuberculosis, in which he said: "The public house is the purveyor of tuberculosis. In fact, alcoholism is the most potent factor in propagating tuberculosis. The strongest man, who has once taken to drink, is powerless against it. A universal cry of despair rises from the whole universe at the sight of the disasters caused by alcoholism."

ALCOHOL IN PATENT MEDICINES

The following percentages of alcohol in the "patent medicines" named are given by the Massachusetts state board analyst, in the published document No. 34:

	Per cent. of Alcohol (by Volume)
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	20.6
Paine's Celery Compound	21.
Dr. Williams' Vegetable Jaundice Bitters	18.5
Whiskol, "a non-intoxicating stimulant"	28.2
Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic, "recommended for treatment of alcohol habit"	26.5
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	26.2
Thayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla	21.5
Hood's Sarsaparilla	18.8
Allen's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Dana's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Brown's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Peruna	28.5
Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil	18.8
Dr. Peters' Kuriko	14.
Carter's Physical Extract	22.
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic	20.7
Hoofland's German Tonic	29.3
Howe's Arabian Tonic, "not a rum drink"	13.2
Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic	19.6

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic..... 16.5
Parker's Tonic, "purely vegetable"..... 41.6
Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, "entirely harmless"..... 19.5
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters..... 16.5
Boker's Stomach Bitters..... 42.6
Burdock Blood Bitters..... 25.2
Greene's Nervura..... 17.2
Hartshorn's Bitters..... 22.2
Hoofland's German Bitters, "entirely vegetable"..... 25.6
Hop Bitters..... 12.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters..... 44.3
Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters, "contains no alcohol" (as a matter of fact, it contains 20.5 per cent of alcohol and no sulphur)..... 20.5
Puritana 22.2
Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters..... 37.5
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters..... 35.7
Warren's Bilious Bitters..... 21.5
Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters..... 20.3

—North-Western Mail.

COMPARATIVE DEATH RATE

From Great Britain we have some of the most recent comparisons between the longevity of drinkers and non-drinkers, furnished by the report upon this subject, published last year in Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Sturge's work on "Alcohol and the Human Body." This recent and authoritative book first compares the rate of sickness among abstainers and non-abstainers, and afterward the rate of deaths, as follows:

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACTUARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, MR. H. DILLON GOUGE, F.S.S.

	Average Rates	
	Mortality. Per cent.	Sickness, Weeks
Non-abstainers' Societies' average.....	1.381	2.317
Abstainers' Societies' average.....	0.689	1.248

The authors of the book continue: "So, too, the contrast between the percentage death rate among the members actually

sick and the average weeks of sickness suffered by the two classes is striking:"

	Mortality per cent of sick members	Average weeks of sickness per each member sick
Abstainers' Societies' Average.....	3.557	6.45
Non-abstainers' Societies' average.....	6.532	10.91

Part III. THE LINCOLN LEGION

THE STORY OF ITS BEGINNING

Abraham Lincoln promised his mother a few days before her death that he would never drink intoxicating liquor. This promise, made when a boy, he ever faithfully kept. In the days when drinking was almost universal, he was regarded as peculiar. He joined every temperance society organized where he lived. He made earnest temperance speeches. Though a candidate for office, he was outspoken upon the temperance question.

Lincoln took part in the Washington Society during the years from 1840 to 1843. After the movement had waned, it was revived and kept active in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., for several years. Some time in 1846, Lincoln was invited to speak for the cause, and he prepared a form of pledge, held public meetings and persuaded many to sign the same. The pledge he wrote was copied by others and used elsewhere in meetings held by them. Lasting good was done in that part of the country by this abstinence movement in which Lincoln was the leader. Then came the clash of opinions upon a paramount national question, and the awful Civil War, at the close of which he died the martyr's death, and Lincoln's activity for the cause of total abstinence was forgotten for half a century.

In 1900, by a fortunate accident, the facts thus hidden so long were brought to light. Cleopas Breckenridge, a prosperous old farmer, living sixteen miles from Springfield, Ill., met Rev. Howard H. Russell, the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, at the Leland Hotel in that city. Russell had learned from Mr. Roland Diller, of Springfield, that Breckenridge could tell him an interesting story about Lincoln, and this meeting was arranged for that purpose. Mr. Breckenridge told Russell that when about 10 years of age, in 1846, he had signed the pledge

in Lincoln's meeting at the South Fork Schoolhouse, and how Lincoln had laid his hand lovingly on the boy's head and had said to him: "Now, Sonny, you keep that pledge and it will be the best act of your life." This, Breckenridge has constantly done. In May, 1903, Superintendent Russell, passing through Illinois, called again upon Breckenridge and this time he found others, R. E. Berry and Moses Martin, of Edinburg, Ill., who had also signed the pledge in Lincoln's meeting and have kept it carefully all their lives. Other witnesses have also been found who verify the same important fact, namely, that Lincoln was not only a total abstainer, but that he was an advocate and propagator of a pledge of abstinence which he himself had written. It became clear to Russell, who had been for some time planning to introduce a Gospel Temperance Department into the Anti-Saloon League, that it would fittingly honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln and properly recognize Mr. Lincoln's temperance activity, and, at the same time, helpfully inspire a new movement of like character, to name it THE LINCOLN LEGION.

The proposition has been received with general and enthusiastic approval. Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks offered to write a volume, giving the full story of Lincoln's temperance work and the great abstinence movements of the nineteenth century, and plans were perfected for starting the new movement.

The Lincoln Legion was launched at Oberlin, Ohio, where the Ohio Anti-Saloon League was born, at the decennial anniversary of the League's birth, on October 21, 1903. Two of the old veterans of the Lincoln movement, Cleopas Breckenridge and Moses Martin, were present and added great interest to the occasion. It was Moses Martin, who, on May 9, 1903, had repeated to Superintendent Russell the exact words of the pledge written by Abraham Lincoln, which he had committed to memory in 1846, and he and Mr. Breckenridge were the first to enroll in the Lincoln Legion, thus re-signing the very pledge they had signed in Lincoln's meeting fifty-seven years ago.

At the reception service, held on the evening of October 22, for the thousand and more who had enrolled during the meetings, Mr. Moses Martin, 76 years old, tall, gray-bearded, sturdy, stood in the pulpit of the old "First Church" and gave the Lincoln

pledge, sentence by sentence, and the people, standing with uplifted hands, repeated it after him as follows:

"Whereas, The use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime, and believing it our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

Thus the original Lincoln pledge, penned and propagated by Mr. Lincoln himself, has been brought down to us in the memory of Moses Martin and at the launching of the Lincoln Legion at Oberlin, was formally delivered over for the use of the new and promising movement for personal abstinence.

All persons, old and young, everywhere, without regard to sect, section, creed, party, color or nationality, who love to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and who wish to promote the temperance reform, are invited to enroll themselves with the growing hundreds, thousands and millions of our new Gospel temperance army—THE LINCOLN LEGION.—Howard H. Russell (Founder of the Lincoln Legion.)

A COURT'S PLEDGE FOR DRUNKARDS

Upon much the same principle as that employed in Judge Lindsey's Juvenile Court, Judge William J. Pollard, of the court of St. Louis, Missouri, has instituted the plan of dealing with drunkards in a way that will be best for them and for their families. His plan is to give every worthy fellow a chance.

When a drunkard is brought before him, he gives him a good sentence, but instead of sending him directly to the workhouse and depriving his family of his help, which is generally greatly needed, he suspends the sentence upon the signing of a term total abstinence pledge. The pledge signer is compelled to report to the judge every week to give assurance that the pledge is being kept. Thus by this one court great numbers of drunkards have been reclaimed and made sober, industrious citizens. Judge Pollard does business on the proper assumption that courts are for the purpose of doing justice and really conserving the best interests of the community or the state.

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